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The Mercury.

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IN THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, B. L.

THE NEWPOIST MERCUITY was established in June, 1729, and is now in its one hundred and Hilly-infully year. It is the oldest newty-paper in the Union and, with feed new paper in the Union and, with the last new half is dozen exceptions, the oldest quarto weakly of forty-eight columns. Then bry the transfer in the last new paper i

Local Matters.

Atlantic Ficet for War Game.

The great Atlantic Fleet has been in Newport harbor all the week, making preparations for the big war game to be played next week, which will end the stay of the ships in these waters until another summer comes around. There will be no more shore leave this week, all officers and men being required to be on hourd their ships today. A partlen of the fleet under command of Admiral Mayo will sail to-day in order to got well out to sea as the attacking force. Other ships and auxiliaries will act as the defending fleet in an endeavor to prevent the enemy from effecting a landing on the coast.

At the conclusion of the war game the ships will come back into the harbor for a few days to remain until their departure for the Southern drill grounds. The men will receive their pay while the ships are at sea so there should, be considerable money put into circulation when they come back into the harbor again. :

Earwigs a Nulsance.

An inflox of earwigs in the southern portion of the city has caused much damage to growing flowers in some of the handsome gardens and has also caused much annoyance to summer residents. These bogs are not natives of this country and are practically unknown here, Newport's supply probably having been. brought in on some importation of nursery stock from abroad. A representative of the United States Department of Agriculture has been in the city in an endeavor to exterminate them, but it is going to be a hard job as they have multiplied wonderfully. One of the favorite hiding places is the bamboo stakes used for plant supports and in many of the gardens these stakes are literally full of them. They are getting into the houses, too, being able to force themselves through the meshes of the ordinary fly screen.

Death from Infantile Paralysis.

There was another death from infantile paralysis in this vicinity on Tuesday, when the five-year old daughter of Mrs. Raymond Chase died at her home in Middletown. The child was sick but a short time and the case was diagnosed as infantile paralysis on the afterncon before the death. Paralysis of the throat was the cause of death.

Mrs. Chase lives on Slate Hill in Middictown and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stevens, Jr., all formerly residents of Newport. This was her only child and her death comes as a severe blow to her family.

This makes the third death from this fisease in this immediate vicinity this rimmer. All three suffered from paral-Isia of the throat and succumbed quickly ufter the diagnosis was made.

The annual outing of the Republican Chia of Rhode Island will be held at Rocky Point next Tuesday, the party gillag down from Providence on the teat leaving the city at 12 o'clock. A store dinner will be served at the Point at loclock and will be followed by Fine interesting speeches. The list of speakers includes Governor R. Living-Hen Beeckman and three United States Senators-Heury F. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illisels, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York. It is probable that quite a cumber will go up from Newport to attend the outing.

This will be upon us before we know ! Tenn is will be over this week, and the season will soon begin to wane. The days have already decreased in ength one hour and 33 minutes, and the The new sets at &41. There is still lots if mare daylight in the morning, however, and if the clocks were set forward in hour the change would be appreci-Mel by many.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Lucius D. Davis.

Mrs. Mary A. Davis, widow of the late Lucius D. Davis, for many years a prominent resident of Newport, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter in Philadelphia, where she had lived for many years. She had reached the advanced age of ninety years and her last Illness was very short, her health previcus to the day of her death having been very good. She was born near Buffalo, N. Y., and married Mr. Davis in 1846. In 1863 Mr. Davis was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and here they made their home until Mr. Davis died in 1909, the widow removing to Philadelphia to make her home with her daughter a few months later.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Fred Perry Power and Miss Mary L. Davis, both living in Philadelphia. Another daughter, Mrs. Theophilus T. Pitman, died in 1888 while travelling

Mrs. Davis was well known in Newport and continued her interest in the city until the last. Her husband was at one time editor of the Newport Daily News and one of the .proprietors, the firm being Davis & Pitman.

. Newport County Fair,

The premium lists of the Newport County Agricultural Society for their fair to be held September 19, 20, 21 and 22, have just been printed at the MER-CURY office and are now ready for distribution. This will be the nineteenth annual fair of this Society and there will be many new features this year to make it more interesting than ever. This is purely an agricultural fair and being a Newport County institution should be liberally patronized by the people of this County. There are many features of interest to the ladies and

In order to conform to the government red tape regarding the issuing of regulation rifles, which does not recognize independent military commands, the Newport Artillery Company has organized the Narraganaett Rifle Association to be affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Ebbs will be president of the association, Rev. Stanley C. Hughes vice president, Horace S. Brown secretary, H. H. Hayden treasurer, and William M. Thompson executive officer.

"Chateau Nooga," the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow on Bellevue avenue, was entered some time Monday night and the servants quarters were ransacked. A small amount of money and jewelry was taken, and the intruder made a meal from the refrigerator in the pantry. Entry was made by removing a screen from the lower floor, but it was evidently not the work of a professional

Although the rain fell briskly last Sunday morning, giving every indication of another disagreeable Sunday, before noon the sun came out clear and the afternoon was delightful though rather cool. There was not as large a crowd of visitors in Newport as on the previous day because of the threatening weather in the morning.

An alarm of fire from box 212 Wednesday noon called the department to the home of John V. Silvi.: on Van Zandt avenue, where a lively fire was in progress in the parlor. Deputy Chief Lawton was the first arrival and held the flames in check with his hand extinguisher so that there was little for the rest of the department to do.

There was a large attendance at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening to hear Christian Science history and doctrines explained by Mr. Virgil O. Strickler, a member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church in Boston, Mr. George B. Austin, second reader of the local Society, presided and introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Patrick J. Ryan is to open a drug store in the Booth building at the corner of Thames and Mary streets, formerly occupied as a cigar store. He has resigned as local manager for the Hall & Lyon store, and in his absence the postal station there has been discontinued for a time.

The fire department had two needless] calls to box 211 on Halsey street on Saturday and Sunday, the recall sounding in a few minutes in each case. One alarm was attributed to a smoking automobile, but no cause was assigned for the other and no trace of fire could be discovered.

Summer resider to of Portsmouth and Tiverton are planning to stage an interesting pageant on the grounds of Hon. Joseph H. O'Neill of Boston in the former town on Tuesday next. A very elaborate affair is promised.

Mrs. E. Benjamin May is recovering from a recent operation in Manchester,

Child Killed by Auto.

Abble Sullivan, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Sullivan residing on Marlborough street, was killed by an automobile belonging to Mr. William P. Burden on Spring street Monday forenoon. The accident was deemed unavoidable and the police do not believe that the chauffeur was in any way to blame for the unfortunate fatality.

The accident happened near the foot of Sherman street. The Burden car, driven by Chauffeur Edward Davies, was passing through Spring street toward Broadway, moving slowly as there was a little congestion of traffic at that point. Suddenly the child do rted out from behind another vehicle directly into the path of the auto, and be fore the cur could be stopped it had passed over hor body.

Mr. Herhert E. Nason and Chauffeur Davies lifted the child into the auto and hurried her to the Hospital, but nothing could be done for her as she apparently had died instantly. Mr. Davies Immediately reported at the Police Station, but was not held. As soon as Mr. Burden heard of the accident he went to the Police Station and later to the home of the child in order to do what he could for the family.

Kingston Fair.

The Washington County Fair will occur on September 12, 13, 14 and 15. The great feature of the last day will be the State Firemen's muster. The Fair Association has voted to award prizes amounting to \$325. In addition the State Firemen's League will give a trophy consisting of American flags and standards for the best engine play and fastest hose reel run. Some of the members were not in favor of the muster at first, expressing the belief that not enough interest had developed in the affair to make it a success. Emphasis was placed on last year's experionce at Kingston, when only four engines turned out for three prizes.

At the monthly meeting of the Board Trade on Tuesday evening steps were taken to start another aguation for the widening of Thames Street pelow Commercial wharf. This project was tuken up some years ago but because of lack of co-operation among property owners in that vicinity it was dropped. Now that the new federal building is to be erected, many feel that the street should be widened at that point. A committee was appointed to take charge of the matter, consisting of Mesers, William G. Landers, Ernst Voigt, Frank P. King, and George W. Callahan.

The annual business meeting and banquet of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, will be held at the rooms of the Miantonomi Club on Tuesday evening, August 29th. The business meeting will be held at 7 o'clock, and at 7.30 the members and guests will sit down to dispose of a menu prepared by the chef of the Club. The members of the Society have found that the dinners that have been served at the Miantonomi Club have proved the most enjoyable of all that have been held.

The Naval Training Cruise, which will serve a similar purpose in training civilians for naval duty as the Plattsburg Camp does for army duty, was begun this week. The battleship Virginia of the reserve fleet came into the harbor on Tuesday and took on board 32 men from this vicinity who are to make the cruise. Others from other ports have since been taken in board and the ship, with others of the reserve fleet with civilians on board will participate in the great war games next

The annual meeting and dinaer of the Major A. A. Barker Association was held on Sunday afternoon at the camp of Colonel Herbert Bliss on Easton's Point. John P. Shaw was elected president, Charles A. Wilcox vice president, and A. A. Barker secretary and treasurer. A clambake was served and a general good time was enjoyed.

Mr. A. Hartley G. Ward has a badly broken bicycle as the result of a collission with an automobile at Mary and Clarke streets on Tuesday. Complaint was made to the police that the auto was driving on the wrong side of the atreet.

Mrs. Thomas J. Emery has returned to her residence on Honeyman Hill, after having been ill for some time in Atlantic City.

Election of Officers.

Newport Caslno.

President—George Peabody Welmore, * http://ecorge R. Fearing, Secretary—George L. Rives, Frestorer—Frank K. Sturgis Executive Committee—Henry A. C. Taylor, Frank K. Sturgis, Henry O. Havemeyer, Newport Clambake Club.

President—Charles M. Gelrichs. Sectetary—Walker Breete Smith. Treasurer—Henry H. Ward. Executive Committee—Dr. Harry Jennings Knapp, Beginald C. Vanderbill, Clarence W. Dolac, William A. Hazard.

Will not Sell Ferry.

Although the Jamestown Ferry is often a bone of contention among the residents of Jamestown, and is often the cause of lively debates and considerable hard feeling at the town meetings, the taxpayers do not propose to release their control of the line by selling out the town's interests. This was decided at the special town meeting on Wednesday, called for the purpose of voting on a proposition to sell the mortgages and shares of stock in the Ferry Company held by the Town of Jamestown. The full proposition was as follows:

was as follows:

Shall the Town of Jamestown sell and dispose of the several mortgages held by it upon the real estate and personal property of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company, together with the soveral shares of the capital stock of said Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company held by the said Town of Jamestown, provided that the said several mortgages shall not be sold, assigned, or transferred for an amount less than the principal and interest setforth in each thereof payable to said Town of Jamestown, and Provided, further that the several shares of the capital stock of said Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company shall not be sold, assigned or transferred for a sum less than that paid by the Town of Jamestown therefor.

Shall the Town Treasurer and five of the tax payors of the Town of Jamestown therefor.

Shall the Town Treasurer and five of the tax payors of the Town of Jamestown therefor.

Shall the Town Treasurer and five of the tax payors of the Town of Jamestown to impose a tax for the expenditure of money in said Town of Jamestown be elected a committee to devise ways and means for the sale, transfer and delivery of said several mortgages and the notes referred to therein; and the several shares of the capital stock aloresaid, and shall the said committee have full power and authority to take all action which may be required in law or in equity to carry out the sale, transfer and delivery of the said several mortgages, the several notes referred to therein, and the several shares of capital sick, the several notes referred to therein, and the several shares of capital sick, the several notes referred to therein, and the several shares of capital sick, the several notes referred to therein, and the several shares of capital sick, the several notes referred to therein, and the several shares of capital sick, the several notes referred to therein, and the several shares of capital sick, the several notes referred to therein, and the several shares of capital sick and the said several mortgages.

There was a good attendance at the town meeting, and much interest was manifested. The argument was rather spirited at times, Those in favor of the sale argued that the town would do well to dispose of its interests in the

Those summer residents who have a legal residence in Jamestown evinced much interest in the matter and generally accomed to be opposed to selling. When the vote was taken, it stood 68 to 40 against the proposition, and the Town's holdings in the company will therefore continue as heretofore.

Electric Lights Out,

There was an eclipse of the electric lighting system in the city Thursday evening, which worked considerable inconvenience for those who depend upon electricity exclusively. A slight accident to the generators at the power station caused a total cessation of current until the auxiliary dynamo could be started and this proved insufficient to carry the load. Until the repairs could be completed to the main dynamos, which took about an hour, the city was practically in total darkness.

Enough power was supplied in the interval to keep the street cars running at low speed and with very little light. The arc lights of the street lighting system were out and the various theatres were in darkness as well as stores and houses. Fortunately most of the larger places of business were closed for the night before the accident occurred.

Several Fire Alarms.

Newport has had several fire alarms within the past couple of days, but little damage has been caused. Thursday afternoon the fire alarm was tested by striking box 35, and a short time later box I was struck for a slight fire on the root of a house on DeBlois street. A stream from the chemical quickly subdued its energy.

Shortly after 6 o'clock Friday morning box 513, the private box of the Illuminating Station, sounded for a fire in a pile of soft coal that has been under suspicion for some time because of apparent heating at the center. The recall sounded in a short time, but the big pile of coal will all have to be handied ver to cool it off.

Fire alarm box No. 31 is to be changed from the old Police Station on Market square, where it has stood for a great many years, to the corner of Mill and Thames streets, a standard having been set in place this week. With the selling of the old Station to be torn down, a new location was necessary, and it was thought desirable to bring the box onto Thames street where it would be more accessible than on the new Police Station.

Miss Lulu Z. Roderick and Miss Hattic N. Kaull are spending a few weeks at Intervale, N. H.

Board of Aldermen

Except for a communication from the board of health, which was a sort of a bombahell, the session of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was devold of excitement. Alderman Hanley, president of the board, presided in the absence of Mayor Boyle. The commupleation of the board of health called attention of the board of aldermen to the dirty condition of the City Hall, and requested the board to put it into cleanly condition and keep it so. The aldermen did not think such conditions exist, as every effort is made to keep the building clean. It was voted to lay the communication on the table.

There was a discussion of the many fires on the Halsey street dump, and the city clerk was instructed to notify the street commissioner to instruct the man in charge of the dump that there shall be no fires there. Much routine business was disposed of.

Invitation Tennis Tournament,

The invitation tournament at the Casino this week has attracted considerable attention, and some good contests have been seen. The weather has been delightful, and not a day has been lost because of storms. There were some rather surprising upsets in the early stages of the tournament, some of the star players being eliminated before the semi-finals were reached on Friday. Both matches on that day were hard fought and some 'fine 'tennis was shown before a large gathering. Itchiya Kumagae, the Japanese wonder, defeated Clarence J. Griffin in a five-set match, 1-6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1, 6-1. William M. Johnson defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. These results were about what was expected. To-day, Saturday, Kumagae will meet Johnson in the final round of the tournament and some real tennis may be expected.

Dr. Jeter Endorsed.

There was a good attendance at the Ferry, Company, and have the money of the property of the property of the following that it the town loosed its grip on the company the service might be hadly impaired and the town would have be allowed in the absence of Judge Metias the presiding officer. The purpose of the organization was explained by Dr. Jeter and others and resolutions were adopted giving the project the hearty endorsement of the meeting. Rev. James R. L. Diggs, Ph. D., of Baltimore explained the work that is already being done in that city as the result of the efforte of Dr. Jeter even before he had his plans for his great work thoroughly arranged,

A concert by Cooke's Orchestra followed the meeting and was greatly enjoyed.

The annual meeting of the Ninth Regiment Volunteer Veteran Association of Rhot e Island will be held in this city on Wednesday, August 23rd. The business meeting will be held in the Convention Hall at the Beach, after which the members with their wives and friends will partake of a shore dinner. The Beach was chosen for the place of meeting at a session of the committee on Saturday last in Providence which was attended by liam S. Slocum of this city who is the president of the Association.

The site for the new Federal building has at last been cleared up and turned over to the contractors for the erection of the new building. They have been ready to begin work for some time and have been chafing at the delay in turning the property over to them, as they fear that it will prevent them from getting the structure closed in before bad weather comes.

Two sailors have been fined \$10 and costs each in the police court for the larceny of pillow cases and other articles from their stateroom on the New York boat. The arrest was made by Patrolman Barker on the wharf after he had seen them packing away the stuff in their stateroom.

A kite tournament was a feature at 1 the Vernon avenue playgrounds on Wednesday afternoon, many varieties and styles of kites being shown. There were prizes for the most artistic kites, for a pulling contest, for oneeighth of a mile dash, and for the highest figer.

Henry Munson of this city was the winner of a five-mile awim off Crescent Park last Sunday, distancing his nearest competitor by a long lead. He carried off the allver cup.

Dr. Hamilton King and Mr. and Mrs. James M. King have returned to Joliet, Ill., after spending some weeks in New port.

The steamer City of Lowell brought 1250 passengers of a storial -xcursion from New London on Thursday.

MIDDLETOWN. (From our Regular Correspondent).

DYSON-BARKER

Dyson-Barker

The marriage of Miss Harriet Hal Barker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James II. Barker of Paradise Avenue, took place Wednesday evening at the residence of her parents, and was attended only by the near relatives and a few intimate friends. The groom, Mr. B. Ethelbert Dyson, Jr., of St. Augustine, Fla., has heen associated prominently for the past eight years with the Jacksonville Electric Light Co. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Walter P. Buck, took place at the head of the enclosed piuaza amid a bower of tall pathrs and electric lights. The bride and groom entered together and were unattended. A reception followed during which Mr. Spencer Greason of Newport rendered a number of pianoselections. The wedding march was played by a cousin, Miss Etta Brown. The bride, a pretty brunette, wore an attractive princess dress of white silk over white messaline, heavily inserted with valenciennes lace, and a large hat of white and gold lace and lilies of the valley and white marguerites. Her flowers, Bride roses, were carried as an arm bouquet, with long inserted with valencennes lace, and a large hat of white and gold lace and lifes of the valley and white marguerites. Her flowers, Brilo roses, were carried as an arm bouquet, with long satin streamers and were the gift of Mr. Derwood, the florist at "Mariemont." The plazza was carpeted and was elaborately decorated by the bride's brother, Mr. James H. Barker, Jr., and two consins, Mrs. William Whitman and Miss little Brown of Middletown. Light refreshments were served and also wedding cake. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson left that evening for a short trip in Boston and expect to return to take the New York boat on Saturday night, where they will visit the groom's relatives. They expect to leave for their home next week and will reside at Springfield just out of Jacksonville, where their furnished apartments await them. The bride were a dark blue taffeta travelling suit with a gray and old rose hat. The young couple were the recipients of many gifts, in silver, cut glass, china, table and bed linen, and a considerable sum in money. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Dyson will be tendered a reception upon their arrival at their home, as the groom is very popular and the distance prevented many from attending the wedding. Among the relatives present was the bride's paternal grandmother, Mrs. Julia M. Jones of Fall River.

GRANGE FIELD DAY.

GRANGE FIELD DAY.

In place of the regular meeting for August, Newport County, Pomona Grange held, on Tuesday, for the first time in its history, a field day at Island Park, where Manager Negus had been engaged to serve a clambake at noon. There were shout a hundred present, représenting Jamestown, Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton, as welling a party of four from Kingaton College. The speaking following the dinner, was also conducted in the hall by the Worthy Lecturer of Pomona, Mrs. William M. Thomas, Past Master of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown, and included Worthy State Master Josoph A. Peckham of Middletown, Ernest K. Thomas and S. C. Damon of the College Faculty at Kingaton. Worthy Master Peckham is everywhere urging all Patrons of Hubandry, to attend the National, Grange at Washington, which will celebrate in Son and Includent of the College and Canage and Mashington, which will celebrate in Son above of the benefits of the Grange in Son and Trecommended that the farmers look out a little sherper for their

at namington, which will celebrate the Soth anniversaty in November. He slad spoke of the chitchenesis of the Grange incommence, and, recommended that the farmers look out a little sharper for their interests by seeing that they are better represented at Washington. Mr. Thomas took up the "cold pack" method of canning, emphasizing his talk by alarge 10 leaf agricultural chart. He strongly advocated canning, both for home use and for market, as a means of eliminating waste on the farms. He exhibited a canning machine, jars, &c., and was glad to reply to questions.

Mr. Damon gave an interesting talk upon affalfa of which comparatively little is known. The crop is a most desirable one as it can often be cut three times in a service and requires no fertificer. It makes excellent feed for all the creatures, being especially good for horses and poutry. An alinfa association has been formed in the State for the especial purpose of disseminating knowledge concerning it. Mr. Damon distributed seed tubes for inspection and also had bundles of the various varieties which were examined with interest. Mrs. Spooner had arranged a series of sports for the children but so few dared to come that they were abandoned. The special committee for the day comprised Jesse Durfee, William Main, both of Portsmouth Grange, and Mrs. Spooner of Middletown.

Ralph M. Hazard and Clifton B. Ward are planning to hold a subscription

Ralph M. Hazard and Clifton B. Ward are planning to hold a subscription dance at the town hall on Tuesday oven-Hodgson's Orchestra will furnish

Special meetings for a probationer's class are being held on Sundays after the regular service in the afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The candidates are to be received in toful membership on Sunday afternoon, Aug-97th.

Mr. Edgar M. Phelps, who purchased the Mayer Farmon the East Main road, is soon to build a cottage on the estate for his farmer, Mr. Jesse Durfee.

As the St. Mary's Church lawn party had to be postponed from Thursday to Friday of last week owing to the rain, the Women's Auxiliary of this church and also of the church of the Hely Cross, which had been planning to commence on Friday a series of mission study meetings, had to postpone the date, Friday of this week is to be taken up with a special meeting to give the members an opportunity to hear Mr. B. A. M. Schapiro, executive secretary of the Hebrew Christian Publication Society of New York.

Mr. Fred J. Buenzle of this city has removed with his family to Los Gatos, Cal., where he will make his home in the future. Mr. Buenzle was at one time publisher of "The Blue Jacket," a monthly magazine devoted to the interest of the enlisted men in the navv.

Under Fire

A Thrilling Story of Love, Intrigue and Adventure

From the very beginning to the concluding sentence of the last chapter you will anjoy this new serial. Interest is ever at the highest pitch; there are plots and counter-plots, spy is pitted against spy, with battle, murder and death thrown in for good samuats.

Watch for the Opening Installmenti

CHAPTER XV.

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Mr. Brown Finds His War.

Lieutenant Baum had been gone but short time when Sergeant Schmidt appeared, bringing Brown with him. The German "noncom" looked about in vain for his fleutenant, who had ordered him to fetch the American. But only two of his mates, Otto and Hans, remained in the room, standing guard at the street door.

Sergeant Schmidt was nonplused. It was not like Lieutenant Baum to fail one like that. And he gurgled a few throaty German words in his surprise. There seemed nothing to do then but assume the task himself-the duty of examining his prisoner, for so he regarded the interested Mr. Brown, who was already making mental notes of the proceedings, which he intended to use for the embellishment of the sto ries he would send his paper later.

Charile had naused just inside the door through which he had entered the And now the sergeant beckoned to him violently.

"Komm bler!" he commanded.

At that peremptory command Mr. Brown regarded him with mild surprise and a total lack of comprehension. But the sign language was plain enough. So Charlle drew near to that formidable-looking automaton.
"Was thust du hier?" S

Schmidt demanded flercely.

Mr. Brown appeared to consider him huge joke. At least he glanced past his frowning interrogator at Hans and Otto and laughed outright.
"I don't get you. Why don't you speak English?" he replied.

But the sergeant stolldly repeated

his question. Oh, abut up!" Mr. Brown said impatiently.

"Du bist ein Enginender." Schmidt announced with a mafevolent glare at hla captive.

"No, I'm an American," he explained. "Amerikaner?" the sergeant repeat-

ed dublously. "Yes, Americane!" Charlie mimicked him, congratulating himself that the German language offered fewer difficulties than the French. He even began to pride himself on being a natural linguist. And in order to convince this fellow beyond a possibility of doubt,

he reached a hand toward his hip pocket, where he carried his identification papers. Sergeant Schmidt's eagle eye no

detected the move of hand toward hip than he thrust his revolver into Mr. Brown's stoniach.
"Heit!"

That was something that Charite understood without difficulty, too. raised both hands above his head as high as he could get them, while a ok of ineffable disgust suffused his face.

-n fool," he exclaimed, "I'm not reaching for a gun. These Look! Papers!" with a shake and a twist he managed to throw his coat back from his right hip. And Sergeant Schmidt then proceeded to relieve him of the bulky packet that projected from the pocket. He looked at them with a scowl.

'Ab, you are Franzoesisch!" he declared, still in his native tongue, for ne knew no other.

"I'm what?" Charlie inquired,
"Franzoesisch! You are no Amerl-

Charlie grasped only the last word. "Yes, that's right-Americane, right from the corner of Forty-second street

and Breadway; and, believe me, I wish I was right back there right now." "What do you say?" the sergeant

asked bim.

"None of your d--- business. . You bonchead." . . . Mr. Brown was quite enjoying himself, abusing that walking arsenal with impunity.

Have a clearette?" he asked, holding out his case. Sergeant Schmidt was not above ac-

centing one, even from the enemy. And he thanked Charile in a voice as gentle as a bass drum.

"Gee. I'd like to give you one good wallop on the nose just for luck." the American remarked longingly.

Then Schmidt suddenly sustened off Mr. Brown's bat. "Nix on the Herrmann stuff-what

are you doing?" Charlle demanded. He began to feel as if he were taking part in a stapstick vaudeville skit.

The sergeant had his face buried inside the bat. He was looking for clues.

"Englisch!" he sputtered the next

"Of course it's English!" Charlle re torted. "It cost me two-and-six," be added, regarding the rough handling of

his straw with indignation. Sergeant Schmidt leaned over, and, scizing Charlie's coat by the collar, he pulled it back from his neck while

examined the label. "English also. Spion! Thou art an

His trusty henchmen, Hans and together with their corporal, brought their guns up to their sides; and, hissing "Spion!" in the most sinister manner imaginable, they all three

approached Charlie threateningly. Mr. Brown suddenly changed his mind about the vaudeville. It seemed to him that possibly he had been unwittingly cast for a tragedy.

"Splon-splon!" he repeated. "Good

grief, you don't mean spy?"
"Spy, spy-ja woh!," said Schmidt,
"Komm bier!" He took hold of Charde's arm and

faced him about so that he confronted the trio of formidable soldiers. And then the sergeant ordered them to load. Charlie observed the operation with increasing alarm.

"Good God, you're not going to shoot me!" he cried. "I'm not English. I'm not a spy." And remembering all at once that the xirl whom he had first met at the house of Sir George Wag-



"They're Going to Shoot Me!"

staff in London could speak German, he relied at the top of his voice, "Madame de Lordel Madame de Lordel" The two privates were aiming at him now. And he faced them indig-nantly. His anger was already beginning to get the better of his fear.

Say-if you shoot me there are a hundred million people back there who're going to be sore as hell!" he snarled. "They'll come over here and blow you off the face of the earth."

At an order from the sergeant the corporal and one of the privates then grasped their victim and hustled him across the room.

"Say—what are you going to do with me?" Charlie asked. "Let me alone!"

And again be called loudly for Ethel

Willoughby. To his immense relief, at that moment she appeared.

"What are you doing?" she asked the sergeant

"It is not your affair," he retorted gruffly.

She showed her medal to him-the medal from the Wilhelmstrasse.
"Do you know that?" she inquired.

He did. And immediately he cried "Halt" to Charlie's captors. They releasted him at once.

"Gosh, I'm glad you're not deaf," Mr. Brown told Ethel with immense relief, as he crossed the room to where she stood.

"He is an English spy." the sorgeant protested to the girl.

"No, no, no—you are mistaken," she said.

"They're going to shoot me!" Charlle told her. He did not yet feel safely out of the woods. "For heaven's sake, tell them I'm not a spy."

"I have just told them," she assured hlm.

"I know. Make sure! Tell 'em again," he urged her. "Ask if there ien't someone who speaks English."

Questioned as to whether there were not some officer who understood English, the sergeant informed Ethel that Major von Brenty knew the bateful lanyuage.

'For the love of Mike, get him here!" Charlle besought her, when she explained to lilin.

While Sergeant Schmidt betook himself away in order to summon the ma-

Jor, Charlie Brown turned to Ethel with an air of great relief.

"Well, I was looking for a war, and I certainly picked mit the right spot, didn't 11" he asked.

"I suppose mistakes like this are bound to happen. But haven't you pa-pers to prove your identity?" she in-

"Oh, yes-yes! French passports, and an English bat and English clothes! All I needed to really finish me was a Russian blouse," he said with a grin, "Seriously though," he went on, "I do want to thank you."

"It was nothing," she said, as sho shook bands with bim.

He offered her his hand

Before the major arrived Ethel left bim, after promising that she would not go so far away that he might not call her in case he needed her assistance again.

The sight of the fatherly appearing major, whose bearded face soon showed in the doorway, went far to major, restore Charlie's equanimity.

"The spy-where is the spy?" Major con Brenig asked the sergeant, who followed close at his heels.

Charlie Brown did not wait for the

'noncom" to answer. He stepped forward expeciantly. "Are you Major you Brenig-and do

you speak English?" he inquired.
"I am, and I do," the officer said.

Mr. Brown smiled at him winningly. "Fitzsimmons there has my pass ports," he announced, pointing to the lanky sergeant.

Major von Breuig took the papers from the sergeant and looked them over.

"They seem to be in good order," he said-"vised by the American consul in Paris

"And hereis a letter from the paper I work fou." Charife added, handing

the major an envelope.

The German officer merely looked at the imprint in one corner. He did not even take the letter from the Ameri-

"It's a good newspaper. I're often read it," he remarked. And he re-turned the passport to its owner. "Now what is the trouble?" he asked. "Now what is the trouble?" he asked.
"These guys were just going to shoot
me as an English app," Charlie informed him, with an indiguant glance

The major laughed in his face, "You English?" he cried. "No one but an American ever said 'guy'!" He appeared greatly amused. "I am glad appeared greatly amused. my men did not make the mistake of killing you," he said pleasantly.

at the soldiers.

"You've nothing on me," Charite told A6 BORRING bim.

CHAPTER XVI.

_48.ET Interviewing the Major. The sergeant saluted, clicked his spurs together, moved majestically to a position in front of the cigar case, and clicked his beels again. Judging by his movements, one might almost have supposed him to be some great mechanical doll. But Charlie Brown was quite certain that he, for one, had no desire to play with him.

"I feel much better now," he told the

major.
"I can imagine," the other said. "You speak very good English," the American remarked generously, "Why not?" the officer asked.

spent three years at Columbia." Mr. Brown's newspaper Instincts

crowded to the front again. By Jove! You're a German! You're in the army—you speak English! ... It's too good a chance to miss! Say. can I interview you?"

Major von Breuig regarded him curlously for a moment. He seemed to consider that the American would be a satisfactory person to talk to, for

said presently: "Yes-for I should like America to understand, to realize what Germany is fighting for."
"Fine!" ('barile exulted. "Can Ger-

many win?" he demanded, looking up t Major von Brenig in his most professional manner. "It is inevitable—there is no chance

to fall," the officer replied. "And what is Germany going to gain from the war-if she wins?

"When she wins, you mean," the major corrected him stilly. "Well, when she wins," Charlie con-

ceded. "She will be the greatest power in the world!"

"Except the United States!" Charite interposed.

"Do not let us discuss your coun-You are my guest Charlie rose and bowed to the Ger-

man. "I get you!" he said. "Oh, just a minute!" he added, since the major appeared to consider the interview at "And what about England?" he asked, dropping into the chair once

That question was one that the derman officer was only too reads to take

up.
"What army has England?" And straightway he gave the answer: "None! In only one thing is England our superior—in lies and intrigues! There she has always been our master; but she will not night. That is for France and Russia to do. But if the wor lasts they will grow weary of being the catspaw. . . . England is a fine example of your happy Ameri-can phrase, 'Let George do It."

"And the French?" Charlie persisted. "The French! For forty years they have been thinking of what some day they would do to Germany; and while they thought, we have planued, we have worked--nud now today we are ready-and they are not!"

"You seem very confident," Charlle told hlm.

"Why not? For forty years our men of brains have been planning a system—the most marvelous system in the world!"

"What a pity it isn't devoted to peace instead of war," the American sald somewhat pensively. All the while, as they talked, the boom of field guns in the distance punctuated their sentences.

"In the end it will be for peace," Major von Brenig said gravely, "the peace of the world. For this is a just war-and justice must triumph."

"But what of these poor people-these neacombatants—who streamed through here a little while ago?"

"It is the habit of an invaded country to proclaim the invaders as barbarians." the Tenton replied warmly "But we Germans are not barbarians We are a simple people fighting only for our fatherband."

"And the rulned towns-destroyed and civilians shot?" But Major von Brenig had always

an answer ready. He was an banest man; and he was convinced of the justice of the German cause. "If we are lighting soldiers we treat

them as soldiers," he pointed out, "But if men or women lurk behind closed shutters or on housetops to shoot our men we shall burn the house they live in and if there is resistance we shall kill all those who resist. It is regret-table, but we must stop guerrilla war-fare. We must fight under the laws of civilization."

Another roar as of distant thunder interrupted Charlie Brown's next ques-

"And you call that civilization?" he demanded, while the windows of the Lion d'Or rattled under the shock of the distant cannonading.

"I am your guest," Charile said. So far as he was concerned, he had beard enough. In fact, he had beard almost much for his own peace of mind. I think we'd better not continue this discussion of we might get into an argument-and that wouldn't be diplo

"Quite soi" the major agreed, "particularly as I like Americans. . . . And I would not wish to see any of them come to harm," he added sigpincantly. In his reals there was more than a

hipt that behind his urbanity and seem-

ing good nature there lay an immeasure able capacity for the stern duties of a German pairlet, who would unbesitate logly kill any who might stand in the

path of victory. Again I get you." Mr. Brown said. "But weat are you going to do with

"I shall give you a cass through our Unes that will take you safely back to Brussels." Charile heard him with dismay

"But I want to go to the front," be

"You have supprised a cortain movement of the German army," the major pointed out to him. "It is best you go to Brussels."

Some objection had already leaped to Charlie's ilps when the door from the street was thrown open and a uniformed man-an officer-pushed across the threshold. Advancing into the room he exclaimed as he saluted: "Ah, my dear majori"

Both officers clicked their beels together. And as he returned the salute t Major von Brenig told the other that he had been expecting him.
Charlie Brown had started at the

sight of the new arrival. And new he moved nearer to the man.

"By George, it's old Streetman!" be cried.

"I beg your pardon-who is this man?" the arrogant Streetman (he was now Strassman) asked the major. "Charles Brown, a journalist from the United States." Major von Brenig

explained. Streetman remembered Henry

Charlie then.

"Oh, yes! I recall him," be said disagreeably. "What is be doing with us?"

"We found him staying here," the major told him. "My men nearly shot

him as an English spy." "It seems almost a pity they didn't,"
Streetman observed, with a dark look
at the newspaper man. "He may be in

our way." he said. Mr. Brown thought it about time to resent Streetman's insolence.

"Really, didn's I meet you in Russia some years ago?" he inquired. Streetman eyed him coolly.

"No, never!" he snapped. never been in Russia." "Haven't you?" Charile exclaimed with a fine show of immeence. "Why —I've heard---"

"You'd best keep what you've heard to yourself," Streetman Interrupted He stepped close to Charite so him. that the major could not bear what he said. And he scowled at the American like the heavy villain of some melodrama. But Mr. Brown paid scant heed to

the menace in the fellow's eyes. Some-how, he felt that he had established fairly cordial relations with the major treetman's superlar officer. And he did not believe that it lay within the spy's power to injure him greatly. the warning the fellow half whispered to him Charlie merely smiled.

"Think so?" he taunted the threatening Streetman.

Yes! Remember now you are inside our lines." And drawing the ma-



"What is He Doing With De?"

for to one side, Streetman sukl-"Mafor, what shall we do with him?"
"Send him back to Brussels," von

Brenig told him. Perhaps we can find a better fate for him than that. . . Is he safe here?" Henry Streetman remembered that the American had shown plainly enough—that aftermon at the house of Sir George Wagstaff-that he was in sympathy with the enemies of Germany. And now had come an oppor-

tunity to make the fellow pay for his animosity. "He is quite safe," you Brenty said. And turning to the sergeant he ordered him to remove the American to an adjoining room.

Sergeant Schmidt at once proceeded to carry out instructions. And selving one of Mr. Brown's cars in a firm grip he started him out of the room. 'You will remain here temporarily as my guest," the major explained.

tempt to leave." "Listen, blondy—" Mr. Brown adjured his evil genius—for so the enthusinstle sergeant appeared to him-"con fidentially, because I know you won't repeat it, if the French army misses you I'll never forgive them."

"Rut I should not advise you to at-

CHAPTER XVII. A Wall—and a Firing Squad.

As the door closed behind the ser geant and his prey. Streetman turned to Major von Brentg.

The danned Americans, we shall have trouble with them ret." he as

"I hope not. They are not a bad people," the more moderate major replied. "Oh, major-have my English clothes civilian clothes-arrived from

Berlin?" Streetman asked.

"Yes. They are upstalra with my kit.

"Good! Then I can start tonight for the British trenches," the apy exclaimed.

The older man looked at blin somewhat dublously.

"You think then that your plan to be captured by the English will suc-

"It must succeed. This is a map of their positions." He drew a paper from his breast pocket and unfolded it. "The very keystone to their entreachments!" he exuited. "It will be here at treach he exulted. 27"-Streetman made a mark upon the map-"it will be here that I shall be

found," he sald. "Trench 27!" von Brenig repeated. "Yes! I shall be skulking around-

and be taken prisoner. Then I shall give the English false information about a surprise attack that will enable you to break through their lines and smash them!"

"Splendid! Splendid!" von Brenig erical. "By the way—" he added, as an important detail come into his mind-"a man arrived here this afternoon from the Wilhelmstrasse on a special

mission."

"Yes? Who is he?" "A Captain Karl!" Major you Brenig "You know him?" eald.

"No! And I must meet him." "You don't suspect---"

"No, no!" Streetman assured him At the Wilhelmstrasse few of us know another; still we cannot be too

careful. "He dines with us," the major ex-

njalned. "And then we shall look him over," Streetman said with satisfaction.
"And wiederschen!" And Major von Brenig went to his room, congratulating himself the while upon the fact

in that able young officer from the Wilhelmstrasse. Henry Streetman lighted a eigarette, tossing the still blazing match into the dreplace. And he had not waited long

that he had so resourceful an assistant

before Heuri Christophe appeared. "Major von Brenig wishes to dine at once," the spy told him. "How soon can you be ready?"

"In fifteen minutes, m'steu."

Major von Brenig, myself and Captala Karl." "Yes, m'sleu." Henri had already turned to hurry back to the kitchen when a bright blaze in the fireplace met his astonished eyes. It was en-

"Good! There will be three of us-

tirely too warm an afternoon for a are. Only a madman would have built one. Vhy, what is that?" he exclaimed.
"I lit a cigarette," Streetman said. "I threw my match there." And to one of the soldiers he added, "Put it out

The man Otto hurried to the fire-"Yes, yes, m'sleu! It is nothing!

Only some tree branches—it can do no barm," the innkeeper protested. in the meantime Otto had extinguished the blaze. He had crawled bodily inside the great opening of the fireplace, to make sure that he did his work thoroughly. And now he emerged, sooty but trlumphant, bearing some

contrivance in his arms. "Here is a telephone!" he announced

proudly.

cation.

"What!" Streetman exclaimed, And he hastened to examine the flud. "Oh, he! What's this?" he asked. Henri Christophe was no less surprised than the others. He took the in-

strument from Otto and turned it over Why, m'sien-it is a telephone," he sald with an air of the utmost mystifi-

ing there?" Streetman asked imperiousiv. "I do not know, m'sleu," Christophe stammered. In a flash he saw that

things looked very black for himself. "Why did you bide it?" Already Streetman had found him guilty. -"I did not hide it, m'sieu? An inspiration scized Streetman

then. And he took the telephone into his own hands. Who are you?" he asked in French, speaking directly into the transmitter. The fellow received an immediate reply. And he said to his men in the next breath, "It was a Frenchman who spoke! That telephone leads to the French. It is the work of a spy." And then Streetman ordered Otto's comrade Hans to ask Major von Brenig to re

turo. Poor Henri Christophe forgot all about his simple menu. He stool there, crestfallen. The whole affair was too much for his befogged brain.

"You were worned against any attempt to communicate with the enemy." Streetman said.

"I never saw that telephone before," Christophe declared. "Don't lie to me! You put it there!" "I swear to you-" The innkeeper held both his hands aloft as he pro-

claimed his innocence. But his protertations had no effect upon the dignant Streetman. The man secured absolutely relentless, inhuman. "You are either a French spy or barboring a spy under your roof," he told Christophe. "It is an act of enmity to

"On my honor I have done nothingabsolutely nothing!" Henri Christophe cried. Even in that moment his thoughts were upon his daughter Jeanne rather than upon bimself. He was afraidfor her. "Our proclamations have told ro

us. You must pay the penalty at once."

what to expect." Streetman snarled.
"It will be a good warning to the others," he added stimly. The Belgian innkeeper stared at him as if in a trance. "Refore God, I am innocent?" he as

The callous Streetman-paid not the slightest heed to his denials. In a most brisk and businesslike manner he com manded the corporal to call in the guard and make ready a firing squad-

"against the wall outside," he said, Then little Jounne Christophe openie one of the doors timidly. Some errand had necessitated her entering the room-And when she saw her father's ashen face it needed little intuition to tell her that there was some tracedy impending. With a low cry she sprang to her

"My_father-ing father-what is lt?"

she asked blm.

"Hi is a spy," Streetman said contemptupusiy.

"Non, non, m'sleu!" she cried.

"Walt! . . . Come here!" be on dered her roughly. And Hearl Chris. tophp whispered to her to obey. "You have seen that telephone before?" Streetman inquired. Aircady the corbearing rifles.

"No, no! Never in all my life!" the

"Your father bid it there," he in dated.

"Non, non, m'sleu!" she said with all the vehemence she could muster. "Enough of talking!" Streetman said

with a cruel glance at her white face. "Take him out!" he ordered the cor poral.

For one brief moment faiher and daughter clasped each other in a last

"It is the end, my little Jeannet Good-by! Pray for me!" Henri Christopic said brokenly. And in that in-slant a new dignity came to him—a dignity such as must have clothed his uncleat martyrs, or that later tragic figure, for whom his own daughter was named-Jeanne d'Arc-when the anpreme summons overtook them. "It ts all over, ma petite," he repeated. And then be drew bluself up to bis fullest height and looked at his unyielding judge unflinchingly. "I am innocent

m'sieu!" he said. Those were the last words that Hearl

Christophe spoke. Henry Streetman made a gesture of impatience. The scene bored blm,

Jeanne Christophe burst into a wild terrent of words. Alternately she addressed Streetman and her father. No, no, no!" she shricked, as if she could not have that frightful thingthat monstrosity—imppen, "Oh, m'sleul For the love of God! . . . My fa-. I praty you. up! He is my father. I luta

"Oh, m'sieu-I beg you-"
"Take him out!" That was Street-

thee, I love thee!" she sobbed.

man's only answer. Little Jennne would not leave her father's side. As they drugged Henri Christophe from the room she still clung to him. And still she shricked; "For the love of God! No, no! Ob, papa, oh, papa! I love thee.

Major von Brenig looked inquiringly at his colleague from the Wilhelmstrasse.

"You wanted me, captain?" he asked

"The proprietor here is a spy," Street man said. "Christophe—a spy? Are you sure?"
"Absolutely sure!" Streetman repilled. This telephone leads to the French. And I have settled the affair. Even as he spoke a scream from out side reached their cars a

scream. And immediately there followed the sound of a volley.

Major von Brenig turned his head

and listened. "Ah, mon perel" It was Jeanne Christophe sobbing.
Already she had flung berself upon

her father's riddled body.

Major you Brenig cast a reproving clance at his haughty fellow officer. "Good God-so soon? Without in-

he were innocent? But Streetman had no misgivings. 'Ab! It will be a lesson to these others." he said carelessly. In the adjoining room Charlie Brown

vestigation?" he exclaimed. "What if

the two officers in great excitement "What happened? Is it the French?"

"It is finished—the damned spy!" Streetman rejoined. "What's happened?" Charile asked again.

of Streetman's hasty action.
"The execution of a spy!" Streetman Interposed. And the words were hardly out of his mouth before several prirates squeezed through the entrance to the keeperless inn. There were two files; and between them they bore & stretcher, upon which there lay some thing covered with a sheet. A little

One glance told Chartle Brown what rested apon that stretcher—that it the body of someone who but a let moments before had stood there in the slanting sunlight of the summer after noon and faced the firing squad. Out of respect he removed his hat. He did not know who the unformusts

Major you Brenig drew a pager from a pocket of his coat. "Here is your pass," he told the

"But as I told you-" Charlle Bows began, taking the pass from the ed.

"And you had best start at out." Streetman added.

"Say good by to old Christotic !! mel' he enjoined them. "Teli bin is sorry I didn't get his chicken in the chicken but better luck next time." He had out to the major. But shaking fell outside German 77 3.

eauthoried the American, "I me for the front that if you are found of the for Brussels, the consequences is sections."

and the German sergeant had besol those shots. And now they burst upon Charlle called. "I know. I know-but what is it do

> "A matter of war," the major told him briefly—"that is not on my conscience." He was far from approving

distance behind the gruesome processton Jeanne Christophe followed sobblog.

might have been. But nevertheless to was profoundly shocked. "Poor devil. I'm sorry for him-whoever he was;" he said.

ment. "We have decided that you shall go to Brussels," he added. The mass appeared to be in something of hurrs to speed the parting guest. He was, as a matter of fact, disturbed that the unfortunate execution had takes place under the very nose of a New York newspaper man. And now it wished to basten Mr. Brown 1905 23 way before he had further opportunity to pry into the details of the tragedr.

"ns I told you, I want to-"
"It is not a matter for argument Major von Brenig said stifffs.

Charlie Brown saw that his said tions to proceed back of the Ge 12 lines were doomed. And now be by cepted the situation as cheerfully is 3 could.

etiquette, Major von Breide I may warm you." Major 703 B

(To be construct.)

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"Great Scott, Woodrow! I've Been Up In the Air Almost Four Years!"

EARLY ADVERTISING.

Before and After the Advent of the Printing Press.

Advertising has now become a cus tom so extensive in its application and of such vital importance that it is difficult to realize that it was ever possible to do any trading without it. Yet before the advent of the printing press and the newspaper there were many hundreds of years when there wes no such a thing as advertising as It is known today.

In suctent times merchants in Rome and Athens employed criers to go about the streets shouling out the quality and prices of their goods. Written notices serving as advertisements to call attention to an auction cale or a meeling were displayed on walls only occasion-ally. In the old days of London shop-keepers' clerks stood in front of their stores and called out their wares to passersly, prefacing their announce-ments with "What do you lack? What do you lack?"

One of the first newspaper advertisements of which there is authoritie record was printed in the Mercurius Politicus, London, in January, 1652. It was a publisher's announcement and read as follows:

"Trenedia Gratulatoria, an Herolck Poem, being a congratulatory panegyrick for my Lord General's late return, summing up his successes in an exquisite manner. To be sold by John Holden, in the New Exchange, Lon-don, Printed by Tho. Newcourt, 1652."

Here is another example of early

London advertising:
"Two men beg to acquaint the public in general that they keep the eleanest herber shop in all London, where the people can have their halr cut for two pence, dressed for three pence and be shaved for one penny. One of these men can bleed and draw teeth very well. He bleeds both in the English and German method and is exceedingly careful."—New York Sun.

BLAMED THE DEMONS.

Story of the Physical Reformation of a

City in Korea. In Pyengyang, a city in Korea, surrounded by a river and resembling a boat in shape, it was believed that if any one should renture to dig a well the water would rush in, sinking the boat and drowning all the city's in-

Needless to say, no wells were dur-The atreams washed the filth of the city down into the river. Then the watermen filled their buckets at the "drinking water" river and sold throughout the city.

Constantly recurring epidemics were

the result. But the people did not blame the dirt. They blamed the devi's. It was the duty of every Korean doctor to know the 300 places where the human body could be pierced with a red hot needle without causing death. The needles were from three to twelve inches in length, and the doctor was anphosed to know how deep they shoul! be thrust. The purpose of the problem was to let out the devils which caused the discase.

When Christianity came to Korea it brought hygiene and medicine along with it. A hospital or dispensary was not known in Korea until founded by a Christian missionary. The Japanese government is now

splendidly following suit with the es tablishment of hospitals and medical achools.

Fine waterworks systems have been installed, and the sort of water that gushes from the hydrants in Pyeng-rung is stated to have reduced the

death rate by 70 per cent.

The old least city of Pyengyanz is now underlaid with a network of sewers.-Willard Price in World Out-

Facilitating Payment of Bills.

If we were in a business where we sent out bills to customers the first of every month, we should make it a point always to inclose a self addressed envelope for the return remitrance. This practice involves small expense to the creditor, and it makes it a little harder for the debter to find an excuse for laying daide the bill for a few days. We notice in our own small affairs a tendency to pay first the bills whose payment requires the least trouble, and we suppose other people are correspond-ingly lazy. Paying bills is hard enough work at best, and ought to be made as easy as possible.-Ohio State Journal.

WOMAN AUD THE ARTS.

Why She Excels In Writing and Not In Music and Painting.

The average woman possesses greater variety of character, as of wardrobe, than does the man. She can more readily by aside or suppress some important part of her and bring some contrasting feature into view. She carries in herself a ready wealth that is more applicable to the story than to painting or to music. Thus it is, writes George M. Stratton in the Atlantic Monthly, that in pulnting and In music she is to be present by man with ease, but the present of the art of with greatest ed. (A. In the minor of the following his

In the minor of Tele list and in the moder work of repriding the music of the good on precisions to netting the character of the great dramatists, the and even of 1 there there info there mare info aductive arts, only to admit the rest of the spercosch the mark of men, for here the must be counted with the proof of the craft. And, even about some erables some inductive insist that the tale comprise in which are George Eliof, Jame Austen, George Sand, Mire, de Stad and the Queen of Navarre does not include the one who

is greatest in the gulid, yet there is no discomfort felt in naming these wom-en along with Scatt and Dickens, Cervantes. Hugo and Boccaccio. But speak of the other creative arts and we feel at once the chill. Chaminade looks III at one in the treeme of Lectioven. Joanna Lathe with York spears, Angelika Kanfirman vin Mohetingelo.



Popular Mechanics Magazine & S. No. Michigan Ave., CHICACO . "Here is the Answer," in Websters : NEW INTERNATIONAL

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THE MEDICAN WEBSTER

THE MERRAM WELVIER

Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some area word. A friend asket, "What makes morter harden!" You seek the location of Lock Earling of the first of the location of Lock Earling of the first of the location of Lock Earling of the first of the location of Lock Earling of the first of the location of Lock Earling of the first of the location of Lock Earling of the first of the location of Lock Earling of the location of Location Earling of the location of t locia Paper Edition: ladis Paper Edition:
On thin, opeque, strong,
India paper, What a ratiofaction too own the Merrian
Webster in a form so light
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The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.,' "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc.

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Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager,

17 Latom House St., Providence, R. I.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Rugged and Barren, It Was Once a l /Land of Fable and Adventure. Lower California once a land of fa-

ble, romance and thrilling adventure, is one of the most sparsely settled regions of the Mexican republic. It has an area corresponding in size to that of the Atlantic coast peninsula of Plorida, but nearly 700 miles more coast line owing to its extreme length of 760 miles. Florida has more than fourteen

barren strip of land, with a mountain-ous backbone largely of volcanic origin. For nearly 200 years after its discovery by the Spaniards it was thought: to be an island.

The southern portion of the peninsula has some rain, but the northern section. is dry and arid, producing cereals, to-bacco, grapes, cussave and sugar cane only after being thoroughly irrigated. The mineral resources are valuable and varied. Gold, silver, lead, copper, sait, gypsum, turquedses, opais and garnets are profitably mined. The eliver mines of La Paz were worked by the Jesuits as early as 1700, three years ofter the famous padre, Salvatlerra, established the first permanent Spanish settlement in the land.

The magnificent Magdalena bay, on whose protected waters, forty miles long and twelve miles wide, the Palific firets of the American have have conducted their target practice in reent years, was discovered by Francisco de Ulloa in 1539 while on a voyare of exploration seeking the pearls and gold of the "Amazona."

ANCIENT TOBACCO.

Tibetana Are Said to Have Used the Weed 2,200 Years Age.

It is generally supposed that tobacco was unknown in the old world until after the discovery of America. But there is excellent evidence that it was known and used in Tibet as early as 377 B. C. In a note to an article in the Geographical Review Dr. Berthold Laufer of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, writes as follows:

times as many people.

Varying in width from thirty to 150
Tibetan-English dictionary, published miles, Lower California is a rugged, in 1902 by Sarat Chandra Das, the well known Bengali student of Tibetan and explorer of Tibet, we read that the evil drug tobacco (in Tibetan tha-ma-kha) appeared in ancient time about 100 years after the death of Buddha, which would yield the date 377 B. C., and that mention is made of tobacco also in the writings of a lama who is dated in the twelfth century A. D.

"In 1908 I enjoyed the privilege of spending several months in Lassa villa, the house of Das, in Darjeeling, and when one evening, in the course of a learned conversation with him. I ventured to draw his attention to this chronological anomaly and the post-Columbian introduction of tobacco into Europe and Asia he replied, This is your tradition, and that (nointing to the passage in his dictionary) is our tradi-tion, and our traditions certainly are as good as yours."

A King's Library. Frederick the Great employed archi-

tects to build a library, but they fought with true professional effquette ove Lower California has two capitals—La Ensenada, with a population of 2,000, sixty-five miles by sea from San Diego, Cal., and La Paz, with 5,500 people, many of whom earn a lirellhood from the port's pearl fisheries, which are among the most important in the world. their designs. The monarch who had

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

1,39

Thames Street,

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Furnishing Coods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s CLOTHING,

Special Bargains!

For the next 91days we offer our entire

Fall and Winter Woolens, Comprising the best guode and stytes to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 10 per cent, test line our regular prices. This we do he order to make room for our Spring and Sommer stytes, which we will receive about Feli 25, we genrantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give generae sultsfaction,

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Through Philipsia trains without change. Cafe dialog rars. Drives connection from New Employal points of New York and Washington. Thrustelf these some on sale at pedicerizatis via attending clearner and rail allowing stope-power rarys. See Per Looklets on the testing and school per control of the control of the CHAS 1. It is a Freickfyn, B. R. A. CHAS 1. It is a Freickfyn, B. R. A. CHAS 1. It is a Freickfyn, B. R. A. CHAS 1. It is a Freickfyn, B. R. A. CHAS 1. It is a Freickfyn, B. R. A.

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NOTICE.

WE WILL NOT Sell Any More

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Further Notice.

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THAMES STREET,

fie went to get a change of air In Florida bewitching, And found his pathway there The spreading palm was everywhere

spreading palm was everywhere.
And every palm was itching!
-Life.

Betahlieben be Leankiln in 1936.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO. umes Telephone

Kouse Telephone Saturday, August 19, 1918.

Evidently the people on the Danish Island of St. Croix want to become citizens of the United States. A vote taken a few days ago showed five thousand in favor to eleven against.

The U. S. Geological Survey reports that \$114,000,000 was recovered from the Nation's junk piles during 1916, but not one soumarquee's worth of salvage came from the Democratic platform of

There is a growing ballof in the milltary circles of the United States that this great European. War is about ready to collapse. Germany, they think, has got enough and is ready to surrender if the Ailies don't ask too

Newport merchants, boardinghouse keepers and others will miss the bly flect when it departs next week. The men have spent a great deal of money here this summer, and it has been pretty well distributed throughout the

There are varying estimates of the number of former Progressives who will vote for Hughes-but if our own community is anything to form a basis of judgment, it is evident that from eighty to ninety per cent, of the Bull Moose vote of four years ago will be cast for the Republican ticket this fall,

It begins to look as if Newporters would have only a short trip to see the World's Championship ball games this fall. Boston looks like an easy winner in the American Lengue, and Brooklyn is still going strong in the National. It the series is divided between Brooklyn and Boston, Newporters can see all the games without much trouble.

The latest report is that ex-Congressman Gerry will run for U. S. Senator on the Democratic ticket and that Congressman O'Shaunesay will again be a condidate for Congress from this district. Ex-Governor Higgins, Hon. Rathbone Gardner, and ex-Representative Fitzgerald have all declined the hanor of running against Senator Lip-

With such old time antagonists as ex-Senators Homenway and Boveridge of Indiana working side by side for the success of the Republican ticket, there ought not be any doubt that Indiana will east her electoral votes for Hughes and will send two Republicans to the United States Senate in the place of the two Democrats who now represent that

The Democrats of this State choose Sunday for the day of opening their campaign. The date is tomorrow and as a preliminary to the dinner and speeches there will be a base ball game and other athletic exercises to draw the crowd. Judge Gray of New York is to fire the opening gun. He will be followed by all the local lights. Congressman O'Shaunessy, ex-Con. Gerry, Mayor Gainer, Col. Quinn, ex-Senator Murphy of Newport and many others. The meeting is under the auspices of the Tilden Club, and will be at Spring Green, on the grounds of the Modoc La Night brightness

A few months ago President Wilson gave out an interview in which he said that he found it best to take counsel with himself because he found advisors too much guided by their own selfish interests. In an address later he said that he had found only two or three men who were unselfish in the advice they gave. Evidently he has heard the rumblings of resentment and fears the consequences at the election in November, for he said recently at Detroit that he wants the counsel of the people because he "is not privileged to determine things independently." Strange how men's opinions change as election day

If we could believe one quarter that the pro-English papers in this country say we should come to the conclusion that Germany has had an army of proselyters in this country and that soon the whole nation would soon become Germanized. The statements of some of these rabid pro-English papers are absolutely absurd. There are no more loyal class of citizens to the United States in this country than the great mass of these citizens of German birth. They have done no more to create a sympathetic feeling for Germany here than have the English-American citizens for their native country. Neither has done more than might naturally be expected under the existing conditions.

Thirty to Fifty Millions Needed,

"President Efficit recently said: "A law estimate of what the New Haven road should spend to be able to turn out a first class article of transportation in New England territory is probably \$30.-000,000, more likely \$50,000,000. I believe we are to increase our business. In the period from 1903 to 1914 the transportation output of the New Haven increased between 4) and 44 percent, and it is going to increase in the next ten or twelve years an additional 33 per cent, to 40 per cent. All transportation agencies must be able to increase their facilities; but it is going to take money and it cannot be done simply by one railway improving its last fall.

facilitles, because a chain is no stronger than Its weakest link. The New Haven, like all other railroads in the country, has been compelled to pay from 100 per cent, to 700 per cent, more for railroad materials. In addition it is confronted with the demands of the four big railroad brotherhoods for an eight-hour day at pay for what is practically now a ten-hour day. These demands of the four bly railroad brotherhoods would represent an additional expense to the New Haven of about \$2,000,000, a year. These brothurhoods represent 18 per cent, of the total number of railway employes; they new receive 28 per cent. of the total railway payzolis.

From the report of President Elliott to the directors of the road for the year ending June 30, 1910, it is seen that overy property in which the New Haven is interested shows the largest gain in net earnings in its history, except the New York, Ontario and Western, the Hartford and New York Transportation Company and The Rhode Island Company. The further fact is elicited from this report that this New Haven paid off \$0,140,180.60 of its floating debt and spent \$1,352,153.24 for improvements and equipment, a total of \$10,-492,333.80 or approximately 6 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock.

What Mr. Hughes Would Do.

[S], Louis Globe Domberat.]

in his Detroit address Mr. Hughes enlarged upon his previous criticism of the Wilson administration and indicated the fundamental principles which would have controlled and directed his actions if he had been president, and which will control and direct him if he becomes president. One of these principles is the protection of the American citizen whorever he may be. "If a man is an American citizen," he says, "he goes with his rights and the right to the proper protection of his country under International law wherever he journeys throughout the world." There is nothing new in this declaration. Such rights have been recognized and maintained by every nation worthy of respect for the past century at least They have been accepted and enforced by every president of the United States since the establishment of our government, with the single exception of the present executive, who, for the first time in our history, has set up the contrary doctrine that an American citizen, unlike the prophet, is without honor save in his own country. Our imperative duty in our relations

with Maxico, as with other countries, begins and ends with the maintenance of our national rights and the individual rights of our citizens. All international law is based upon this basic principle of national protection and the protection of nationals. All treaties of trade and commerce, as well as of comity, are founded upon it. It would have guided, and will guide, the foreign policy of Mr. Hughes. He would have refused to moddle in the internal political affairs of Mexico, but would have firmly insisted upon, and compelled, if need be, a wholesome respect for American citizenship. Every step taken by the present administration has been away from rather than towant this end. America has been made a term of contempt in Mexico and American citizenship a thing of no value. Americans have been forced by their own government to abandon their property and leave the country. And all due to the rejection of the fundamental principle of international law. Mr. Hughes purposes to restore this principle and put it into definite and vigorous action. He has been asked what he would have done, and what he would do, in relation to Mexico. This is his answer, and it is clear and com-

Not on the Bargain Counter.

[Leslie's Weekly.] When Roosevelt was President, his Secretary of State negotiated a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, the three islands of St. John, St. Thomas and St. Croix, at \$5,000,000. That was the price fixed in the agreement between Denmark ratified by the American Congress and by the tower branch of the Danish purliament. It was defeated by one vote in the upper branch. Demmark, because of straitened circumstances due to the European war, recently expressed the desire to enter into another treaty for the purchase of the islands by the United States. The present Administration has agreed to pay \$25,000,000 for the same islands, "throwing in American discovery rights in Greenland. Denmark is going to charge us five times as much as she would have charged Roosevelt. Is this due to the high cost of living? The taxpayers have to pay heavy income taxes, munition taxes, taxes on copper, inheritances, and everything else. They have to pay heavy income taxes, munition taxes, taxes on copper, inheritances, and everything else. They have to pay fant without charge to them, and would have built a plant without charge to them, and would have let the government fix its own price for the mitrates. They have to pay \$11,000,000 for a government amore-plate factory, although the private plants offered to save the government this expense and let it fix its own price for armor-plate. The cost of living has gone up. So has the cost of government.

Col. George Pope, treasurer of the and the United States. The treaty was ratified by the American Congress and

Col. George Pope, treasurer of the Pope Manufacturing Co., says, "Capital must take a page out of the book of tal must take a page out of the book of labor; it must 'unionize.' I believe that an employers' 'union,' nation-wide in its scope, is absolutely essential to the conservation of American industrials.

The Sunday School picnic of St. Paul's Church which was to have been held this week has been indefinitely postponed on account of infantile particles. try-salessential to labor as it is to

The annual firemen's muster and playout will be held this year at Kingston Fair, the same as last year. This proved quite a drawing card at the fair

PORTSMOUTH. (Prom our regular Correspondent.)

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING.

Town Council, Meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon with all the members present. In Probate Court the custodian's inventory of the estate of Berkeley A. Wyatt was allowed and ordered recorded. The petition of Catherine M. Wyatt to be appointed administrator of the estate of Berkeley A. Wyatt was taken up and allowed; bond \$1900 with Mary C. Tatro as surety. William N. Tallman was appointed appraiser. The petition of Frederick Horsman to be appointed administrator of the estate of flether E. Horsman was allowed, notice being walved. Personal bond was given to pay all debts. Thomas Parkinson was appointed appraiser.

Thomas rational was appointed appraiser.

The discharge of the guardian of Mildred I. Conley, formarly Boyd, was received and ordored recorded.

Louis Paralla Son appeared and asked that their bill as undertakers at

the funeral of Stanislas Ledoux bo allowed as a just claim, as the estate of Stanislas Ledoux has never filed any account and is still open. The potition was allowed.

was allowed.

The first and final account of Benja-nin F. C. Boyd administrator of the es-tate of Maria W. Boyd, was received and referred to the eleventh day of

and referred to the eleventh day of September.
In Town Council the petition of the Bay State Street Railway Company asking permission to trim trees was received and allowed said trimning to be done under the direction of the highway surveyors and with the consent of the abutting owners.
A similar petition of the Providence Telephone Company, was allowed, under the same conditions.
An ordinance rulating to vehicles atanding in the highways was adopted and ordered advertised. Statements of damage done by dogs to hens belonging to John T. Gardner amounting to \$56.60 ordered paid according to law. Voted that the clerk be authorized to draw an order for \$100.—, this being one-half the town's appropriation for the Portsmouth Free Public Library. Voted, that the committee on the town commons at Bristol Ferry be authorized to have the same mowed and put in order.
George R. Hicks, committee, ap-

nuthorized to have the same mowed and put in order.

George R. Hicks, committee, appointed to ascertain the town's authority in regard to the closing of the way through the farm of William L. Sisson, deceased, made a verbal report that the town had no jurisdiction over said way, and that if individuals were aggrieved they may consult the owners of said way.

Voted to meet Sopt, 5th to convass the voting list. Abe Price, of Fall River, was granted a peddler's license. Benjamin F. C. Boyd was appointed a special constable. A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

were received and ordered paid.

Mesars, Benjamin Hall, Jr., and Dalton Thurston, who loft here about two weeks ago to go West, are now in Bismark, North Dakota, and Mr. Sidney Smoot is in Durant, Oklahoma.

St. MARY'S LAWN PARTY.

The unpleasant weather interfered with the plans of the Choir Guild of St. Mary's Church for the lawn party which was scheduled for Thursday. In spite of the weather there was a fair

with the plans of the Choir Guild of St. Mary's Church for the lawn party which was scheduled for Thursday. In spite of the weather there was a fair attendance and supper was served to fifty people. The sale was conducted in the Rectory.

Friday was pleasant and there was a large, attendance: The Fort Adams band was present and played from 2.30 to 9.30. The lawn looked very attractive, being dotted with red parasols sheltering tables stocked with various articles. There were also two small tents, one containing fancy work and the other bridge prizes and favors. Supper was served on the lawn from 5.30 to 8.50 clock. The supper committee was Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman, Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson, Mrs. John A. Elliott and Mrs. William A. Croucher, Mrs. Phebe E. T. Manchester presided at one table, assisted by Minn Neeman, Marion Gibson and Elizabeth Byrne. Mrs. Barclay Gifford was assisted by Misses Molie, Louire and Bessie Gray and Ruth Brown. Mrs. George W. Thurston was assisted by Dorothy Spooner, Frances Thurston, Elizabeth Simmons, Laurence Champlin, Mañuel Gould and Thornton Sherman. Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman served afternoon tea. Mrs. Charles M. Bull, Mrs. Oliver F. Wilcox and Mrs. Lewis Manchester were in charge of the fancy work. Miss Helen Weaver was in charge of, the bridge prizes. Mrs. Frederick, A. Coggeshall and Mrs. John Baxter sold cake. Mrs. Sherburne Whipple was sit the toy table, Miss Dorothy Sherman and Miss Elsie Wilcox sold candy and cut flowers. Miss Catherine Coggeshall and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple was sit the toy table, Miss Dorothy Sherman and Miss Gertrude Baxter sold lemonade and other coal drinks. Mrs. John McCartney sold fee cream tickets where Frasch's tee cream was served. Mr. 1. Lincoln Sherman sold supper tickets. Mrs. William M. Hughes was the reception committee. Misses Brown and Grillth maile silhouette pictures and did a thriving business. John Paquin drove a pony cart which was continuously filed with children having a ride, Rev. and Mrs. Lewels well as one of the most enjoyable as well as

Rev. and Mrs. John F. Lowden are charles Howells with her three daughters, Elizabeth, Clara and Rebecca Howells of l'awtucket.

Mrs. Robert Wyatt, president, enter-tained the Helping Hand Society at her home on Tuesday. The afternoon was spent in sewing. Supper was served, the public being admitted. The even-ing was spent socially with games and music out-of-doors.

Mrs. M. Frances Taylor of Providence who has been spending the past three weeks with Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony has gone to Newport where she is the guest of Miss Sarah

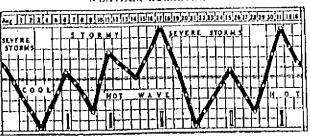
Rev. Mr. Bachman, rector of St. Paul's Church preached at Holy Cross Church Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank L. Tallman has gone to New York to spend a week with her sons, Norman and Lewis.

One of the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews is ill with infantile paralysis and the house is quarantical.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Mott. Miss Ruth Mott and Miss Isabelle F. Fish have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arrithar Fish of Roston. The party motored to Boston.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



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August temperatures will average about normal for the continent; above normal west of the Rockles' crest, below normal east of the Rockles' crest. South of latitude 38 considerably below normal. Highest temperatures on Pacific slope near August 16 and 29, lowest near August 1, 19 and 26. Highest temperatures east of Rockles near August 17 and 31, lowest near August 21 and 28.

Not much roin during August west of Great Lakes. More than usual rain about and east of Great Lakes and in the cotton states. Excessive rains in eastern sections. Most rain during the weeks centering on July 30 and August 23.

Severe storms east of Rockles near and following July 28 and August 21.

Treble line represents as a sonable normal temperatures. the heavy black line

Severe storms east of Rockies near and following July 28 and August 21.

Treble line represents as assonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warner, and below cooler than usual. The Lindicates when atorm waves will cross meridian 10, noving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 10, and one to three days darlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later. waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1916. Last bulletin gave forecasts of dis-

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 23 to 27, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave 25 to 29. Cool wave 25 to 29. Cool weather will precede this, severe storms and heavy rains accompany it and rising temperatures followits cool wave. The rains are expected principally in southeastern, southern and eastern sections. Not much rain expected in the middle northwest. We include middle Canada in middle northwest. Dangerous storms are expected in great central valleys and southeast. Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Aug. 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross creat of Rockies by close of 29, plains sections 30, meridian 90, great lakes and Otho valleys 31, castern sections Sept. 1, reaching Newfoundland about Sept. 2. Storm wave will follow about one day behind storm wave.

wave.

This will be an important storm in many ways. Not far from Aug. 28 a trapical storm will organize northeast of Porto Rico and during the week following will have much to do with the weather on the continent. It is expected to cause a great fall in temperatures in the middle northwest near Sopt. 3. This cool wave may come into telegraphic view before the hurricane is sighted. From these forces heavy rains are expected during the week, particularly in southern, southeastern, and eastern sections. Not much rain west of great takes, north of latitude.

40.
We expect these forces to cause killing frosts east of ttackles near Sept. 3,
farther south than is usual for that
early date. That set of storms is suppased to inaugurate a new weather
menth, but the change will not be radi-

Mrs. Samuel A. Carter is spending a week with Mrs. George R. Hicks of Bristol Ferry.

Mrs. Almina Tallman is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Edward

Miss Abbie Hicks of Providence is guest of Misses Fannie and Grace

Mrs. Frederick Cooke who has been spending several weeks here with relatives has returned to Long Island.

P. H. Clark, 35, was killed when the automobile in which he was riding

was struck by a train at Bellingham, William Fox, 52, of West Bridgewater, Mass., died from injuries received to his spine when he fell from

a load of hay. The murder car in which Dr. C. F. Mohr was murdered Aug. 31 last was sold at auction at Providence to W. A. Mulry for \$425.

Telephone operators employed by New England Telephone and Telegraph company at Dideford, Me., have organized a union.

Colonel Roosevolt will make first campaign speach in behalf of the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes in

Lewiston, Me., Aug. 31. While fishing from the wall of the Charles river basin at Cambridge, Mass., Santo Cill. 6, tell into the water and was drowned.

Mrs. Antonio F. Rapello, 52, was found dead in bed in her home at Boston with the gas turned on. The police say it is a case of suicide.

Mayor Curley of Boston approved a equest of Fire Commissioner Grady to buy five motor driven combination chemical engines at a cost of \$4889

Hugh Mahon and Frederick Hodge, both of Marlboro, N. H., were in-stantly killed when a train crashed into an automobile in which they were

In endeavoring to reach shelter from a thunder storm Bernard Gatley, 18, fell out of a boat he was rowing hastily at Pelham, N. H., and was drowned.

With a bullet wound through the head, the landy of George W. Henry of Chelson, missing since July 29. was found in the woods at Malden. Mass. He had suffered from incom-

For the second time within a year the safe in the Southboro, Mass., postoffice was blown by two men who escaped with \$50 in cash and \$50 worth of slamps. The office was wrecked. At a hearing before Judge Hub-

bard in the Waltham, Mass., court. batto in the decision of the d berrying. Mrs. Mary W. Erickson of Quincy.

Mass., filed a \$10,000 suit ageoust Reorge A. Cahill, driver of the Quincy police patrol wagon. H hushand was killed when the wason struck him.

George A. Gardner, 87, known as a philanthropist and railroad and financial man, died suddenly from heart disease at his Poston home. Up to a few days ago be was in ex-

cal. Some increase of rain is expected in the iniddle southwest and in the country west of the Missouri and south of latitude is.

We are not through with the danger-

We are not through with the danger-ous storms. September has four dan-ger dates near 4, 9, 13 and 21. We fear the U. S. Weather Bureau will have another nervous spell. Our American women are not so nervous; they watch for the storm and the flood and retire to the boat or the tornado caller. Better place a warman in charge

they watch for the storm and the shood and retire to the boat or the tornado coiler. Better place a woman in charge of the U. S. Weather bureau.

We are thoroughly convinced that 1917 will bring serious and dangerous drouths to some sections of this continent. In some sections of this continent. In some sections it will be a great loss to sow either winter or spring wheat or oats. The audject is too complicated to discuss in a general builetin. But any subscriber to a newspaper that regularly publishes our work may receive valuable information by enclosing stamp and address to 28 T Street N. E. Washington, D. G. All newspapers are warned not to copy auything from our forceasts without permission. We will hereafter rigidly enforce the copyright laws.

We gave fair warnings of great storms to follow July 31, and said: "This great storm will probably bring formadoes and hall storms in the middle west and secessive rains in the middle west and secessive rains in the middle west and secultorn sections." The results of the great and destructive hall storm in the Dakotas and the flood in Tennessee, where 28 people were drowned, both occurring on Aug. 3, are well known. Our forceasts of langerous and destructive storms for June, July and August have certainly heen justified.

BLOCK ISLAND

BLOCK ISLAND.

BLOCK ISLAND.

The annual benefit given by C. II.

Steadman of the Empire Theatre to the First Baptist Church took place on Wednesday evening, August 9. The attraction was the splendid film, "The making of a man," and for music the combined orchestras of the various hotels of the Island, under the direction of II. N. Roberts, of Longview, Texas, a former resident of the Island, and son of the paster. As the people came out, words of praise, both for the pictures and the music were heard. The financial aid is greatly appreciated, and the generous action of Manager Steadman and the hotel proprietors as well as the musicians will not soon be forgotten.

The streets here have assumed a busy

The streets here have assumed a busy The streets here hive assumed a obsy-aspect and every one is appearing to have a good time. The many autos lined up in the square are in strong con-trast to the old line of carriages that were to be seen there formerly.

The Willia Memorial Clock is much appreciated by our sommer guests as well as by the people of the Island.

TIVERTON.

An inventory of the stock of the Seabo and Fisheries Company on the site of the old "fish works," is being taken and plans being made for closing the place, with only a keeper to be left in charge. This action is from no insolvency on the part of the firm, but because of the simost complete disappearance. ance of porgies, steamers having cruised for weeks without sighting a fish.

Deaths.

In this city, 14th lost., May Loretta, daugh- | ler of Patrick and Helen O'Brien, aged 14 h

ler of Paritick and Archiver, and denly, Abble El-jeen, daughter of Hinothy and Hildget Casey Saillyan.

In this city, 18th lust., Robert P. Peckham, aged 65 years.

In this city, 18th lust., Julia, widow of the Line Paritick Reacon.

neard 53 years.
In this city, 1th last., Julia, widow of the late Pattick Reagan.
In this City, Aug. 18, Mary A., widow of Lames B. Cottrell.
In Middletown, 18th last., Edyshe Stevens, Caughter of Haymond W. and Edith B. Clave, and grandfaughter of Charles C. and R. Antella Stevens, aced 5 years, 3 months, 84days.

days. In Germantown, Pn., 18th fast., Mary A., thtow of Lucius D. Davis, aged 16 years and

smooths.
In Weekspang libbus, Newton Darling Arnold, to his Fird year.
In Tiverton, lib lists, lease Lawton Church in his 6th year.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, AGUEST, 1916.

run Sun Moon Hig: Water

Moon's 1st qr. Aug. 6 Full Moon Aug. 15 Moon's 1sst qr. Aug. 2 New Moon Aug. 2 400 m. Evening 7.00 m. Morning 7.00 m. Morning 12 X m. Evening

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport was swening information for them selves or friendersearching tenements, however furnished and unfurnished, and farus or antes for boilding, can ascentiate with they

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

REAL ESTATISAGENT. . M Fielleville Avenue. Newport, E. 1.

the Englar's Agency was altablehed to lest the Home Communication of Deeds for the Electronical States and Notice Publics Hawa Brades (Pilos agent All Fundar de

BRITISH KEEPING THEIR LINES INTACT

Germans Fall in Desperate Attempt to Bend Them

London, Aug. 18.-Fur the Brat time in weeks no change of importance was reported in any theatre of the war Thursday. The most violent fighting took place on the western end of the British sallent. Bix times the Germans advanced in force in a desperate effort to bend back the British lines northwest of Posisies. London reports that all these assaults vere repulsed with heavy losses, and that the British in turn captured about 100 yards of trenches northwest of Bazentin.

Something of a mystery exists as to the situation on the eastern front. For two consecutive days the Russiana have confined themselves to brief statements that nothing of importance had occurred. The Austrian and German war offices have been almost equally uncommunicat-

The full in the Stallan operations against Triest is unofficially oxplained from Rome as due to General Cadorna's desire to stratalitee his lines before proceeding with a general offensive against the great Austrian scaport.

Austrian semplanes have again raided Venice, but Rome says they they caused only alight damage.

THREE HUNDRED MEN LOST

Italian Dreadnought Sinks in Harbor When Magazine Explodes

Turin, Aug. 16 .-- The Hallan battieship Leonardo da Vinci caught fire and after several explosions turned over and sank in the harbor at Taranto. About 300 of her crow were drowned.

One of the ship's magazines exploded while offerts were being made to beach her. The blaze is thought to have staited in the kitchen.

experts believe the can be refleated.

The Leonardo da Vinci was one of the newer Italian dreadnoughls, having been constructed late in 1913. She displaced 22,340 tons and was ble feet long. Her prinicipal armament consisted of thirteen 12-inch guns. Bho carried a crow of about 1000 men.

Lansing Asked to Explain Washington, Aug. 17.—Secretary Lancing was asked to appear before the senate foreign relations committee to answer questions relating to Danish West Indias.

From Kalser to Peobles Peobles, Sask., Aug. 15.—Following an agilation which has continued since the opening of the European war, this town was renamed Peebles The former name was Kalser.

Oblo Has Busy Person Marion, O., Aug. 16.—Rev. J. A. Sutton; 68, aunounced that since he was ordained a Baptist minister, in 1874, he has married 685 couples and officiated at 1761 funerals.

Milwaukee's Big Beer Tax Milwaukee, Aug. 17.-A total of \$740,445 as taxes on heer was a new record for the month of July. This at the rate of \$1.50 a barrel, rapresents 493,632 barrols.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings In Various Parts of

New England Abraham Stone of Brockton, 11,

was drowned when his cance car-Joseph Nadeau, 50, a teamster.

was struck by a train and Elied at Rochester, N. H. George Luce, 42, a brakeman, *** run over by a shifting engine at Mai-

den, Mass., and killed. James Lamb, 38, died at Postor at the result of a fractured skull, caused

by falling off a sidewalk. While bathlog in the surf at 0.5 Orchard, Me., Thomas McCue, 15 of Boston, was drowned.

The inauguration of Erpest E. Hopkins as president of Partment college will take place Oct. a and t

The skeleton of a human hody alfound on the summer estate of the Barnes, a Lynn lawyer, at Reviet-Mass.

Benjamin Dobson, 50, was drown in Rockport, Mass., harbot with eight of his home when his shift ore" turned.

While swimming Guy Higgins at Knor, Me., 42, was caught until a mass of water Bly stems and

crowned. Eve L. Marcus of Boston filed \$10,000 suit for alleged breach promise to marry against Edward

Watermaker. Ira G. Hersey of Houlton wor the nomination as Republican condists for congressman from the Francisco Maine dietrict.

Mrs. Katherine W. Harren S. was knocked down by at not make at Quincy, Mars., and diec or the control of the co and a balt later. Lovie Gickies, 5, was ground b

Mediord, Mass., while bounts and a number of women and children at section reited from best.

Michael J Austin of Foster at a 110,000 rule for the affects and thop of the effections of the social factors C. Love E

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

HEADS OF LINES \$130,000,000 BOND CALLED UPON

to Discuss Labor Situation With the President

MANAGERS WILL BE BACKED

AMitude of Leaders in Railroad World Appears to Be Foregone Conclusion -Unwilling to Concade Eight-Hour Day-Appeal to Controlling Finansiers of Peace Plana Pall

Washington, Aug. 19.-The ronfarence last night between the railroad presidents and the managers committee developed further judicawons that the managers were to be backed up by their chiefs in the attitude they had adopted toward the president's propossis.

"We have gone over the situation thoroughly," said one of the presi-dents is he left the conference, "and as agree thoroughly in every particutar with what the committee has

President Wilson today will appeal in person to the presidents of the principal railroads of the United grates to accept his plan for averling a nation-wide ratifold strike, includlaz the cight-hour day, and there is every indication that it the railroad heads austain their managers in rejecting the plan, the president will appeal finally to the financial powers that control the reads.

it is his purpose to deal with the allimate authority in railroad affairs before he gives up his effort to secure concessions that will lead to peace.

The president's decision to invite the railroad presidents to the White Bouse was reached after he had besome convinced that the committee of meangers here would not consent to the eight-hour day plan. The invitations were sent to nineteen railroad presidents at first, but it was extendad to all presidents "immediately ac-

The president laid his plan for averting the threatened strike before the employer' committee of 540 yearterday in the White House, and it is expected that the committee will for-nally accept the plan today. The

An eight-from day as the basis for computing wages.

Ragular may at the eight-hour day rate for overtime.

To refer all other collateral Issues to a small commission to be created by congress on which the employes, the railroads and the public would be represented.

Acceptance of the proposal by the mployes was forecast by expressions of their leaders after they left the prasident's conference. One of them declared: "The men would be fools not to accept it."

The action of the railroad presidenta is not so clear. They began univing last night and all are exsected to be here today. No one can my what will be the effect of an appeal such as a President of the Unitof States, speaking in the name of the welfare of a nation, can make.

But from such information as can be gathered, it appears that the rail-read presidents, if the managers' sommittee inderstands them, are maiterably appoint to conceding eight-hour day or anything also out of hand, but are quite rady to arbitrate anything and every-Waz in almost any form of arbitratice upon which the employes' and

the committee may agree.

The railroad presidents, it is noderates i, justify their stand upon the broad ground of maintaining the Misciple of arbitration which, it sacrificed in this instance, they inand to tell the president, will be de-Proved as a factor in the settlement of industrial disputes.

If the railroad presidents persist in , and are supported by the tail the outcome.

Killing Over Cup of Coffee Ealam, Ma≥s., Aug. 16.—Follow-ng ta argument over a cup of conee. nabbed in the heart with a table taife and died within a half hour. Wichael Lopio, another track worker. vus arrested on a charge of murder.

Twenty-Six Killed In Crash

Inhantown, Pa., Aug. 15.-With : ordies in the wreckage of the two Colley cars which met head-on at Brookdale, and the death of several प से र राज्यांक in local hespitals, the leath tell of the disaster mounted to TVILLY-ME.

देवर State Soldier Dies in Texas El Paso, Tex., Aug. 15.-Thomas Fir. 17, of Attleboro, a private in mmpany, Eith Massachusetts regient. Hel as the result of two operuras for appendicitis. His death is in Line among the Bay State treops 'a the horier. He had been nice Fears in Company.

Big Lift For Dry Campaign Odianapolis, Aug. 15.—An addi-litial cit of 153,000 to the national Publishing part's Eampaign fund of -An addiiad Mrs. John P. Coma et GRAHOVA, Fla., was appounted 1979 Char previously had given the tool.

ैबाव्यक्ताent to Protect Birds Viscouring, Aug. 18.—A heats trans were Estade and the United from the persention of insect da-West a total lary was second 27 waster and Antonomic termont by

ISSUE ASKED FOR

Mexican Situation Has Caused Extraordinary Expenditures

Washington, Aug. 18.—A bond is-sue of \$139,099,090 to meet extraordinary government expenditures due to the Mexican situation was unexpactedly recommended to congress last night by majority members of the sent dilw settlemen connittee with the concurrence of the treasury departmant

The bond issue is urged in the report of the finance committee Democrais filed in the senate on the \$205 .-992,999 revenue bill. In addition to the proposed laste and the revenue bill the finance committee asserts that further appropriation of \$36,000,000 will be necessary to defray the oxpensa of operations in the Mexican Binergency if conditions on the burder continue as they are now after Dec.

The \$120,090,000 to be provided by the proposed bond issue, the report says, will meet Mexican expenditures only until the end of this calendar

SIGHTS THE DEUTSCHLAND

Steamer at Boston Chased Submeralble in Mid-Atlantic

Boston, Aug. 18.-The first news of the Gorman merchantman submarine Doutschland received in tors country since her departure from Paltimore, Aug. 2, was brought into Boston last night, when the British steamer Sachem of the Warren line arrived and those on heard told of sighting the submersible and of a half-hour chase of the German bout.

The Deutschland was sighted soven days ago in mid-Atlantic by watchers on the Sachem. She was on the surlace of the water and going at full speed in the general direction of (ce-

The submersible was five miles from the British liner when sighted. It was first thought to be a decelled

When the Sachem changed her course and proceeded loward the Garman underseas liner, the latter boat maintained a steady course and remained on the surface about twenty minutes, then submerged and was lost to view.

PROGRAM IS ACCEPTED

Congress Goes on Record as Favor-

ing Big Increase in Navy Washington, Aug. 16.-Congress virtually completed the national delense program by finally approving the great increases in naval con-struction and personnel written into the naval bill and urgently supported by the administration.

The naval increases carry: Ten dreadnoughts, 6 battle croisers, 19 scont cruisers, 50 torpedo tost destroyers, '9 fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, 3 fuel ships, 1 repair ship, 1 transport, 1 hospital ship, 2 destroyer tenders, I fleet submarine tender, 2 ammunition ships and 2 gunboats, not counting the additional aircraft which the \$3,500, 000 appropriated in one year for aviation will add to the naval strength.

KEEPING PARTY ALIVE

Bull Moose Headquarters Will Probably Be at Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Aug. 18.-Indianapolls probably will be the national headquarters of the Progressive party, as far as practical purposes are concerned, during the coming campaign. Edwin M. Lee, the Indiana state chairman, has moved loto new offices, which are announced as the "headquarters of the Progressive national committee."

To what extent the Progressives will enter into the national campaign has not been determined fully, Lee but a fight is to 9375. inaucial powers, only the future can some states. As soon as the national committee membership is completed a meeting probably will be beld bere.

Bread Going Up Cent a Loaf Chicago, Aug. 15.—Bakers throughlimst Gerono, a section hand on the out the country are preparing to ad-leasum and Maine railroad, was vance the price of the 5-cent loaf of bread to 6 cents, according to Pank Schultze, head of one of Chicago's largest baking concerns.

> Leaves Life Savings to Employer New York, Aug. 17.—The will of Lina Matherny, a domestic, just filed for protate, leaves \$10,000—the savings of thirty years she spent in his service-to her employer, Dr. Emannel Baruch.

Couple Wedded by Wire

Calexico, Cal., Aug. 17.-J. P. Cryster, a private of the Washington National Guard on duty here. Miss Florence Sweeney of Duquesne, Pa., were married by telegraph.

Embargo on Grain For Export Baltimore, Aug. 18 .- On account of accumulation, an embargo has been placed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on all grain shipments for export.

A \$375,000 Warehouse Fire Manila, Aug. 18 .- Warehouses in which hemp was stored at Taclopan, on the island of Leyte, have been

burned, causing a loss of \$3:5,000. An appraisal by port directors sets the value of the South Boston Bats

at %3,528,825. Mrs. Annie D. Riber of Cloucester, Mass., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Miss Mary Sullivad, 22, was struck by an automobile at Springdeld, Mass , and ded from her injuries.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF KALLKUAUS OF THE NATION

Bables Could Get No Milk. Business of Every Kind Would Be at Standstill. Other Possibilities.

225 RAILROAD SYSTEMS AND 2,000,000 EMPLOYEES ARE INVOLVED IN STRIKE

Number of men making demanda Funder of amployees affected (setimated), 1,00,000.
Depandents affected (setimated), 8,00,000.
Railroad systems involved, 125, Total railroad impital (1210, 120, and 101, 207, and 101, 207, and 101, 207, and 101, 207, and

How New York City, Largest

In the World, Would Feel

Effects — Food Supply

Would Last a Week.

Hillege of reffronds, 20,000, Ballroad cars may be tied up, 1,-

59,771.
Locomotives, 50,090.
Estimated number of railroad stockholders, 155,113.
Par value of capital stock (estimated), \$3,523,224,823.
Receipts for April, 1918, \$293,927,-

Expenses for April, 1915, \$189,923,-Railroads say demands would cost , Man say they would cost \$2,000,000.

≺EW porsons can realize the enormity of the effects that would follow in the wake of a general tieup of the railreads of the country. Every person of our hundred million population would feel the result in a greater or lessor degree.

Tako New York, for instance, the biggest city in the world. A general relirond tieup would stop trains that are now taking to New York city daily food supplies that average as follows: Dairy Products-7,200 tube of butter, and boxes of choese, 18,800 cases (4,789,000) of eggs, 2,200,000 quarts of

milk. Meats 8,000 crates of poultry, 8,000,-000 pounds of fresh beef, pork and

Proits-4,000 barrols of applea, 60,000 crates of grapes, lemons, oranges

peaches, pears, pineapples and plums.
Peaches, pears, pineapples and plums.
Pegetables—18,000 barrols of potatos, 6,000 crates of onlons, 800 carloads of cabbages, peas, lettuce, carlots, etc.; 6,000,000 cans of peas, tomatrice, etc.

Orato and Cereals—49,000 sacks of barley, 70,000 bushets of corn, 8,000 sacks of comment, 8,000 barrels and 21,000 sacks of flour, 0,000 bushels of malt, 208,000 bushels of whoat,

Miscalianeous—14,000 anche of sugar, 1,650 harrels of wine, 00,000 tons of coal, 1,500,000 gailons of kerosene, gasctine and benzine, 1,000 tubs of lard, 8,000 tarrels of molasses

There is about a week's food supply in the city.
It would keep at home 8,000,000 pas-

sengers a day and would halt the transportation of 6,000,000 tons of freight a day. It would stop earnings on more than

\$20,000,000,000 of rallway capital and would cut off each day \$10,000,000 in passenger and freight receipts.

It would stop the export of American products at the rate of \$10,000,000 a

Would Halt Munitions.

A general railroad strike would stop the shipment of munitions from mamifacturing points in the interior. War contracts for hundreds of millions are filled in this country, and so rayld is the output that it is impossible to get ships to more it as rapidly as it reaches the seaboard.

Plants in or near scaports would be able to ahip some of this output, but t railway tiens would be a serious matter for plants away from tidewater. The Bethichem Sieel corporation, the

largest producer of war material in the United States, is in Pennsylvania and depends entirely on the railroads. It is turning out some of the largest guns used by the allies on the western bat-

On the Pacific coast the shipments affected would be, in the main, those intended for Russia, which for months have been very large. Russia is also being supplied from Atlantic ports, the thirs going by the Panama canal to Viadirostok and also by way of Arch-The American shipments to Russia are greater now than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

Antos Nearly All Made Inland.

The automobile industry is another whose European shipments would be seriously affected. All of the allied nations have made large contracts for motor vehicles in this country, and a majority of the plants are far from tildewater.

Shipments of grain and other subsistence stores to the allies would also

be seriously hampered.

Buyers, who are just now beginning to fock to New York from all parts of the United States and Canada to make their purchases for the winter season, would be greatly inconvenienced in the event of a railroad strike. Be-cause of the absence of suggestions from attroad, the designers be been tardy in arranging their displays. and for that reason the representatives of the out of town houses have do layed their arrival by a fortnight. But each day now will bring hundreds in. and the suspension of railroad service would do untold injury to all the important business houses. The botels, too, would suffer greatly

from a strike, for they depend for 68 per cent of their patronage upon more

or less distant cities. August is the lercest month in the business history of some of the hotels, when vacation lets and peneral travelers, as well as buyers, trava daily by the thousand.

Result of Coal Pamine. From the railroad point of view the greatest saffaring a beleaguered New

SUDDENLY STOPPED

xoni would feel would be in the halting of its coal supply. The deprivastrike of several years ago would become an actuality. The town would be shut off from the thousands of tons of fuel it consumes daily to keep its

internal machinery running.

None of the huge plants that burn coal in daily trainload lots, the plants that keep New York lighted at night, that give it a telephone and telegraph service, that keep its dynamos whiriing that move its street cars and the subway trains, could continue operation for more than a few days. There h not enough reserve supply stored in Manhattan for the consuming activi-

It is estimated that Long Island and nearby New Jersey can keep New York alive on a limited diet if it can get its products into town. For this it does not have to rely altogether on the railroads, because trolley lines that have their terminals on Manhattan's two rivers form a network through New Jorsey and Long Island. He considers himself poor, indeed, does the farmer nowndays, if he has not a small motor truck to carry his green goods to the market.

Milk is a different problem. Most of the supply that feeds the town's infants and colors the coffee comes from New England and Pennsylvania. Thus its delivery in New York becomes a railroad problem. Said H. N. Halleck, vice president of the Borden Condensed Milk company:

"The stopping of milk trains would paralyze milk distribution. It would be possible to bring some milk into the city by beats, but the amount would be comparatively small. We would also be able to get more here by trac-tors from a distance of perhaps fifty miles. In that way maybe we might got enough here to save the lives of the bables. I hate to think what would happen to the people of New York if the milk trains are stopped.

At this season of the year the rail-reads are congested with shipments of manufactured goods, most of them consigned to New York department stores for the fall irade. Any stop of these deliveries would shipty the stores within a short time. It is just at this time loo that the town gots the last of

its summer fruit crops.

As a rule both of these kinds of goods are off the raffs by September goods are of the raise by september to make way for the shipments of grain from the west. Should the grain rounds in western warehouses the ef-fect of such stoppage would be felt as far away as Bagdad, because much of this year's crop already has been sold to the allies.

Strike That Pailed In 1894.

The last national railroad strike in this country' occurred in 1804, when the National Rallway union, of which Eugene V. Dole was prosident, conducted a more or less aporadic strike. which at times caused scenes of great violence in the middle west. President Cleveland used the regular army under Major General Nelson A. Miles to deal with the situation. Scores of strikers were shot in the streets of Chicago and hundreds of cars burned by the strik-ers. Injunctions were issued by the courts and defied by the stylkers. The president issued soveral soleum procla mattons against rioting and partici-pation in the strike. Finally the strike failed through the ability of the railroads, with soldiers on every engine

and car, to maintain a crippled service. The workers at that time were not as well organized as now, nor was the movement as concerted as that of 1916. Only a small proportion of the workers were members of the National Reliwar union, as compared with the highly ori canized character of the four big railway brotherhoods that are today making demands of the railreads

In 1914 the western territory mem-ters of the four brotherhoods clashed with the national conference committoe of railways which now represents the transportation companies. Mediation was tried, but failed, and Presi-tent Wilson summoned leaders of both sides to Washington, as he did this It was the day after Germany had declared war on Russia on Aug. 1.-1014, that the President appealed to the factions to make peace in view of the worldwide crisis then. The railroad's reply was that they did not wish to imperil the welfare of the na-tion in a crisis, and would consent to withdraw their demands if the worktrailon was effected. The brotherhoods were dissatisfied with the results, and upon that dissatisfaction largely base their aversion to arbitration now

A Squirrel Dentist When a pet aquirrel cracked a tooth on a nut a Greenwich (Conn.) dentist put a gold crown on it.

DISPOSING OF REBELS

Firing Squada Show No Mercy to Opponents of Carranza Government

El Pato, Tex., Aug. 16 .- Revolutionists are being executed in wholesale lots throughout Mexico. according to reports to American military authorities.

Twenty have some down before itting squads in Juarez within the past three days. Two score more have teen shot in Chihuahua. City and similar numbers in Mexico City and

Thus Corranza hores to stamp out the latest movement in Mexico to overthrow his government.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Deposits on participation or savings accounts made previous to the fifteenth day of August, draw interest from the first of said month, providing the same remain over the dividend period of February or August.

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Telephone, Elevator, 208

Store, 181

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With an ALCOHOL LAMP

With ELECTRICIT!

wick, strike a match, and be very switch. careful not to spill alcohol on the When this is done you can devote

good must fill the lamp, adjust the you insert the plug and turn the

all your attention to are reality We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today,

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

FULL SACTION ALIFORNIA FOR A CART Auto Our PLOY MOUS WELTE TO COmpany CALIFORNIA FOLDER E 122 COmpany CALIFORNIA

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SHIVATEN MANTIN by contents, (Pri-yule, and First et al., a manifold line Presponsible Root (solid line) de discrete on child, con et apparation et al., a content et al., and a sixy exercises a solid access, barde and undergoes a consecutive

A March & W. S. 15 W. L. S. S. L. Commercial St. L.

Hughes Points the Way

<u> 1905 - N. N. Start, D. J. Brown, L. Nett Start and Deleter a</u>

The speech of the Republican candidate for president was a keynote speech indeed. Not one person in the great audience at the Carnegie hall meeting was in doubt for one moment as to just what he meant by everything he said.

His address was comprehensive, logical, clear and all sufficient for the occasion. There can be no dispute as to this. Plainly Mr. Hughes is a man who "knows what he wants when he wants it." and it is the opinion of polikkal authorities who beard him and who have since read his remarks that he knows also how to get it.

It was incumbent upon the Republi-can candidate to confine the scope of his remarks to the limitations of the occasion, but his crushing analysis of the shortcomings of the present ad-ministration of the government is morely an earnest of what the tone and the contents of his speeches will be when he gets on the stump.

At Carnegie ball Mr. Hughes adwerted to every general question that is apt to be a serious issue in the campaign, and in language that will be absolutely clear to every man or wo man able to read he stated his opintons, his convictions and his purposes. On the stump he will argue those points in detail. As an orator he is eloquent, his personality attractive, and his marshaling of facts so cohesive that he holds his audience to the end. He makes it easy for them to follow him, and his points are not

There was nothing equivocal, noth ing apologetic in the Republican cau-didate's speech of acceptance. He called a spade a spade, and the unani-mous opinion of those who heard him was that he shot to the center and rang the bell. The Republican campaign is now open, and those who will speak and write and work for the sac-cess of the Republican ticket can wish for no more adequate campaign document, no more sallsfactory statement of lesses than are found in the candidates are sallsfactory. dato's enluintory.

WHAT ONE BIG MAN THINKS OF ANOTHER.

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown university is a pretty live wire who keeps abreast of the times, has keen powers of obserwhen he save him. Here is what lican candidate for the presi-

'i have known Justice Hughes Intimately since we were atu-dente together at Brown and have econ him a thousand times at work and at play. He man of our generation has a finer com-bination of character and intellack. Absolutely fearlass unsailssh, loyal to American Ideals, he is worthy of a nation's trust.

"All his friends know that behind the dignity of bearing is a rich fund of humor and good fellowship. Whether he is climbing a mountain, reading novels, Play-ing with his children, resisting a political labby or delivering the opinion of the supreme court, he is ever the same rugged, democratic, fair minded American. His varied experience has given him wide herizon and sympa-thy with every sepect of Ameri-

"He possesses two qualities rarely found together—the judicial temper and the papacity for swift and resolute action. Under his administration the fog questions would be obsered away.

"His penstrating mind goes to the heart of any subject he calects and strips off the irrelevant at once. Such a mind is pooullarly needed amid the intricate problems that now confront America

tentions. We need clear vision, sound Judgment, strong will, unhealtating decision. In short, we neod Charles E. Hughes."



-May in Gleveland Leader. THE FLAG AND THE MAN.

DUTY OF THE ADMINISTRA-TION TO STOP PLOTS AND CONSPIRACIES.

Wa depounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly in-tolerable is the use of our soil for allen intrigues. Every Amerlean must unreservedly con-demn them and support every effort for their suppression. But here also prompt, vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation, no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territors de-manded immediate and thoroughgoing action. As soon as the administration had notice of plots and conspiracies it was its duly to stop them. It was not inching in renources. ILs re sponsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.--From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Accept-

PROMISE TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING NOT KEPT.

Our omonents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do. But they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken. lastead of expansion there was enrialiment and our streets were filled with the unemployed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and workingmen are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe?

It is plain that we must have protective upbuilding policies.— Mr. Hughes' Speech of Accept-

Philadelphia's Boast.

Philadelphia was the first place and remains the only place in America where a first class battleship can be built and equipped from keel to armor and fifteen inch guns without going be youd a state border for the materials.— Philadelphia Ledger.

Whoever lives true life will love true love,-Mrs. Browning.

"AMERICA FIRST AND AMER-ICA EFFICIENT We come to state in a plain

and direct manner our faith, our purpose and our pledge. This representative gathering is happy augury. It means the strength of reunion. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions. know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the civil war. We need a dominant sense of national unity, the expowers, the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican party as a great liberty party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America consclaus of power, awake to abli-gation, erect in self respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the Ideals of peace. Instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, enfoguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining well ordered constitutional system adapted to local self government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, aprecisting the necessity of stability, export knowledge and therough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and prograss; a country loved by its citizens with a patriatle ferver permitting no divi-sion in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection-I mean. America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons.--From Mr. Hughest epeech of ac-

Two Sets of Muscles.

ceptance.

You have two sets of muscles-the outer ones, which you can feel, and he liner ones, which are your lungs. heart, stomach and other internal or-The other ones are conveniences for performing actions. The inner ones are your life-the "fate" which makes you happy or depressed, powerful or weak, useful or the contrary. These inner muscles require training, just like any other muscles, by intelligently literial exercise.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NEW TYPE OF KERO IS DEVELOPED AT VERDUN.

Great Rick of Life. The unexampled conditions of fight-

Couriers Carry Orders to Front at

ing before Verdun have developed a new type of soldler called "the couriers of Verdue." They maintain communication between the troops in the midst I the melees and officers commanding from the rest. The battlefield into which they dark with orders or after information is a desolute zone, where nothing but thick smoke, sometimes black, sometimes white, gives supperanco of life. Excepting during the brief time of an infantry attack it is to all appearances deserted; the sharpest eye discovers no movement of humanity. Occasionally a form is seen coins

over this desert land something after the manner of a rabbit, bounding into sight out of the herbs and above uneven ground to disappear again; irap-ing from obstacle to obstacle, from ditch to ditch, from shell hole to shell hole as it approaches the front line, at times vaulting, at others crawling and sometimes kept motionless for considerable periods by showers of projec-tiles sent over from the other side of the line for his personal benefit. This is the messenger of modern battle; he was never more needed nor more use-

ful than at Verdun.

Not a telephone line can resist the incessant bombardment. Communica-tions by carrier pigeons are uncertain. and optical signals are insufficient for various reasons. Nothing is certain except the man bluself, and to transmit information and orders across that beaten field requires something extraordinary in the way of man.

The courier of Verdun is unable to use the communicating trenches, where he would be out of sight of the enemy, because that line is erouded always with suldiers going to or from the front line, with wounded being carried back, with men of the commissary department carrying provisions to the men on guard. That is too slow a route for the courier. He must take his chances of being sighted-and hitabove ground.

The first formidable obstacle to pass is the zone that is beaten by "drain fire," where eight inch, six lach and the zone that is beaten by "drain the canwas and partially settled on the," where eight inch, six lack and four men shells are bursting with four men shells are bursting with fourtedable explosions, sending show; antis' take place. This is the pet prank ers of shrapnel over the whole zone of camp life. The ball is usually starting going through this ordeal the center of camp life. The ball is usually starting as the head lie in their tents after tails. A couple of the oider men times runs into a cloud of poison va. times runs into a cloud of pelson vapor before he has crossed it. Once he is within range of the | smaller guns and the deadly quick

During the whole distance of a mile or two miles, according to the position. his nerves are at the highest tension, with his mind on the end of his mission and at the same time on the obstacles that are multiplied each instant in his rath.

PAPER FROM COTTON STALKS.

German Testing Station Announced important Discovery.

The royal material testing office at

Grossitchterfelde, a suborb of Bertin, announces paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks:

The discovery was made, it is stated, it a German institution while carrying out a commission from an Egyption firm given before the war. A shipment of stalks which had arrived from Egypt before the opening of hos-tilities was used for the experiment.

The stalks were cut and ground, bolled and bleached, and the paper making then proceeded after the usual methods. The result moved the testing office to arrive at the decision cot-ton stake are a good material for mak-

ing paper. Lincoln B. Palmer, manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, said that, although private and governmental luboratories had been seeking for years to find a suitable substitute for wood pulp in the manufacture of paper, nothing had been pro duced that would stand the test.

"If the Germans have solved, the problem," be said, "they will have rendered the United States a valuable service, and it ought to bring millions to the inventor of the process. The discovery, if true, should prove a boon to the paper making industry in this

GIFT OF THE GAB.

Why Stephenson Thought There Was No Power to Equal It.

When George Stephenson, the perfector of the locomotive, was risiting the sent of Sir Robert Peel at Dravion on one occasion, says the writer of "Famous British Englocers." there happened to be present Dr. Buckland. the scientist, and Sir William Follett. the famous advocate.

Stephenson discussed with Dr. Buckland one of his favorite theories as to the formation of coal and, though undoubtedly in the right, was ultimately vanouished by the arguments and oratery of the doctor, who was a better master of tengue fence than bimself. Next morning while pendering over his defeat in the solitude of the surden be was accessful by Sir William Follett and confided to that gentleman the story of his fallure.

Sir William, acquainted with the details of the matter in dispute, acreed to take up the case and soon after-ward attacked Dr. Buckland on the subject. A long discussion ensued in which the man of law completely sllenced the man of science, who was at last compelled to own himself vanquished. Sir Robert Peel, highly amused at this example of "lit for ouished. lat." then turned to the inventor and inquired, with a lanch:

And what do you say on this matter, Mr. Storbenson?"
"Whe," he reclied, "I will only say

this-that of all the powers above and under the curth there seems to me no power conal to the gift of the gab."

******************* 'KIDDING THE FRESHIES" | OF OUR TROOPS

Many "Third Lieutenants" Are Appointed by Experienced Men-New Ones Seek Ten Yards of Skirmish Line and Key to Parade Grounds.

ESPITE punishment of the "morning after," there is more real fun in camp than in any other phase of military life on account of the serious background and

Private Edward J. Radeliffo, Company I, First Pennsylvania infuntry, writes about some of the things that are causing a lough among the soldier boys in El Paso. Ha tells of the manner in which recruits are "kidded" and about the institution of electing a third Reutemant.

"After the first thrilling call to arms by the commander in chief of the bind has echoed into action and awakened the spirit of the past," he writes, "after the blare of the trumpets and the heavy fread of the truops of to the concentrating camps has ceased, when the sobs of auxious mothers, wives and sweethwarts have settled deep in their breasts and when the first pervous tension inclaimt to pre-front days has been relieved, then the fun of camp life begins.

"In fact, even before the soldiery, I believe, are limbued with that uptrit of resigned fatalism concorning the future which is essential to the making of a good soldler, the sport with the recruits and rookles has bogun. All the traditional pranks of camp life are carried out once more. The 'freshies' are sent to the commissary department for the key to the parado ground, ten yards of the skirmish line; the issue of lavender gloves for dress parade, etc.

Election of Third Lieutenant. "No more have the troops pitched their canvas and partially settled on

guileless recruit becomes intensely in-terested when the old hands in a casual war make it clear that it is one of the cherished implitions of the service that the third lieutenant shall be chosen from among the new recruits in order that the new men may have some one to book out for their interests up in the officers' street.

The next day the ambitious recruit is putting out Teelers' to see how his chances are for the coveled honor. He is highly flattered to find that his feelers' are coldled and numed along by the 'vets.' After the various candithe 'vets.' After the various candidates have relained 'campaign-managers' through the payment of treats' camp and have run their legs off getting signatures of those who pledged themselves to vote for them, an election ils held in the company street Danally the most guileless of the bunch of candidates is chosen and he is hence long as he talks for the 'bunk.' The morning after election he finds bimself ordered to rise before revellle and deck himself out in heavy marching order in order that he may go to brigade beadquarters to get his sword and horse and various other equipment that a third lieutenant is supposed to have

Can't See Brigadier.

"The fact that lieutenants are not or sedaw mobies atmoor dilw believen the dazed new commissioned officer the fact that he is being kilded. After he is all ready to march away he is informed that the brigadier general is busy with his war maps and cannot receive the new officer that morning. If the 'licutement' falls for this be is up the following morning and the morning after that only to be disappointed by the occupation of the brigadier general in other matters than conferring commissions on 'third licutenants.'

"When this line of howerlay becomes "When this line of norecond occurs thresome, the new third lieutenant is solemuly presented with fake 'dispatches' by a joke loring companyelerk, which informs the candidate that be has been transferred to Battery O of the right field artiflery, some miles from the comp. Affired in the heavy marching order that he had become accustomed to since his 'promotion.' the candidate is sent across the fields to some imaginary or it may be actual neighboring encampaient. There he may learn wisdom, or he may not, and come herae to learn through the medium of a hard hearted 'top' sergeant who informs blue that he is scheduled for a sojourn in the guardhouse and some extra heavy duly for being alsent from camp without leave.
"The greatest fon, however, lies in

mining the guard after 'taps.' Some of the dialogue of camp life later finds its way into randeville camp sketches and way be familiar to some

"Sentry-Halt! Who goes there? "Wayfaret-Nobady,
"Sentry-Come ahead,

"Another sample is as follows:
"Sentry-Hait! Who goes there? "Night Wayfarer-A friend with a bottle.

"Sentry-Advance, Irlend, with the Another follows:

"Sentry-Who goes there?

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********** JOLLY PASTIME NOW ON THE

Little Stories of Interest About the Various Regiments Now Fighting Texas Sun and Rains-Some Camp Repartee Officers Do Not Hear. -----

"Wayfarer-You're not blind; come

"Many other exchanges between sea tries and wayfarers in typical comp vernicular which is overheard by those lying in their tents within the camp in the stillness of the night often set the entire comp in a roar until the sergenits of the quarters come down the omitany street with their lanterus, call-

ing sterniy: 'Steadyl Steadyl'
"Of course this 'vaudeville' at the expense of sentries brings sure punishment, because a sentry is supposed to receive almost the respect that is necorded a commissioned officer. Punish ment usually consists in extra duty, as digging trenches, chopping wood, etc."

Cannot Decline His Pay.

The comptroller of the treasury has decided "that the conditions involved in enlistment in the nutional guard do not permit an election to refuse pay for service under culistment so as to re ceive the pay of a civil position under the government" during the leave of ice period granted an cultited man.

The decision was brought out in a case submitted by the atterney general. It was that of a special agent of the department collisted in the national guard of Pennsylvania. This agent refused his pay as an enlisted man for the leave of absence period that he might draw life regular salary of \$6 per

The comptroller goes on to repeat a former important ruling of his office that employees of the government who are members of the national guard mny, after actual muster into service. receive pay as a civilian employee until expiration of there of absence if the combined pair do s not exceed \$2,000. per annual. Above that figure pay as civilian couple; es would be producted under the act of May $10_1\ 1910$ the army appropriation bill.

Michigen Men Drill.

Following matchet foot examination of both the Philippings and Thirty-fred and Thirty-fred direction of Major William Reno, Michigan troops liave enfered upon the first stage of the three months drill which has been laid out for them by the war department.

Every man in the Michigan contin-gent must submit to the re-examination of his feet for corns, bunions, the growing toe palis, hammer toes, overriding toes, broken arches and fit of shoes. This is to determine if the new shoes which were recently issued are of the nature which is conducive to fool health. Major Reno is an experi and examines feet at the rate of one pair every sixteen seconds.

Colonel Coville, acting brigade com-mander, has appointed Major Stewart of the Thirty second and Major Damas of the Thirty first to interpret the order for troop work for the next three months. They will outline a plan of action which will be followed by cap-tains, brigade and division command

For the month of August the work will be confined to company drills. Each company cost devote three and a balf hours a day to this work. Besides the drills, lectures on military discipline and courtesy will be deliv-

The new order requires that every one must engage in the work with the exception of the sick, guards, cooks and one noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. This would relieve the cook of all assistants, such as kitch en police and mess sergeants, and would work a hardship on the entire company. To alleriate this condition Colonel Barlow has addressed a letter help to care for the mess be allowed to remain in camp.

Variety In Indiana Food. The home folk may think that there h no variety in the commissary supplies issued to the Indiana officers Here is the list that was issued to the thirteen organizations of the Third regiment recently, on orders of Colo nel Kuhlman: Bread, fresh beef, rice flour, beaus, pointoes, corn, tea, vine-gar, bacon, asparagus, milk, sirup, prunes, pickles, rice, sugar, table salt, soda, crackers, washing powder, onlons, coffee, land, catmest, salmon, to mato sour canned peaches, baking powder, canned pears, cinnamon, pep-per, canned cherries, peas, grabom ctackers, eyaporated apples, maçaroni. hard bread, ginger, assorted jam, pre pared mustard, lemon extract, vanilla, peaches, blackberry Jam. soap matches, candles,

Lieutenant Frank Buschmann, quar-termaster of the First battalion, Indiand field artillery, has issued the fol-lowing to the 557 men in the batteries. in addition to what they received at Fort Harrison: One thousand four bundred and forty-five undershirts. 1,107 drawers, \$50 pairs of stockings, 503 sweaters, 191 pales of riding gloves, besides the riding breeches and fatigue uniforms. So, you ree, the ar-Ullerymen are not in rags.

One of the interesting characters at Liano Grande camp is Paul Benson, private Company K. Third regiment, from Anburn, Ind. He is instructor in Spanish in the officers school of the Third regiment and says they are getting along well with the language which is confined largely to everyday phrases and sentences that are needed in dealing with the Mexicans. The offi-cers have brancel that certain English words (see "hit) if and guard" may be changed to Spanish by adding the sound of "a." The rule is not a gen-eral one. For instance, Major Healer

called for "sonp" at the Hercoica called for "sonp" at the Mercedd hotel and the Mexican waiter brought bim a bowl of soup. Had the major asked for "jabon" he would have gad the soap. Benson for soveral rear the scap. Henson for soveral rear-was connected with a mining company in Armado, Mexico, where Villa had was reported. Benson says that the patives are courtoous and will divide their last bite with a stranger who is hungey.

Troopers About In Aprona. Twelve hundred of Colougi Milion J. Foreman's Chicago troopers tosset estde their rides and sabors the other day and douned the housewife's apron It was a week end housecleaning. The camp was combed from stem to stern If such an expression can apply to had operations. Every tent was set in the finest order, every stray place of paper and grounds, every hommock was lend, ed and ruked, and even the mealth brush to a distance 1,000 feet from boadquarters was given a trimming h never before had. Clouds of dust arms from all parts of the cantoninger. At the end of the day Colonel Foreman protested to have the elemest camp in

Brownsville, Fit Is the first bit of real manual labor the boys have had since they came here," said the regimental leader "Herotofore all work of this character cleaning, digging, etc., has been done by Mexicans, bired by me. But if the boys go into Mexico they will have to do this work, so it won't hurt them to try their hand at it now. Tidiness and cleanliness prevent disease, and the health of my men is my first concern.

Visits IIIs Son.

He raised his boy to be a soulks. Christain L. F. O'Donnell of Chicago emperator it. F. O'Donnell of Chicago, asymptotic years old, who served through the civil war in the Fortistich Ohio volunteers, has reached Loon Springs, Tox. He came all the way from the shore of Loke Michigan to vialt his son Elmer, who is a broky convention to the property of the came of the control of the came o young private in the machine gun company of the First Illinois infantry. The reterm walked down the perflous sleps "Hell's stairway," which leads to the enum, with a firm step and his bend erect in defiance of the Texa-sur. The boy did not expect to see his father, and it was a surprise party. When they came face to face in Teras Private O'Donnell briskly saluted Captain O'Donnell, and the salute was gravely returned. Then they greated each other as a fond father and a loy-

ful son would be expected to do,
"Gee, father, it's good to see you herr!" gried Hiner, "What did mother say when you left her?"

"Is be making a good soldler?" Cap-tain O'Donnell asked First Strgead Jacob Zahn. On being assured that the boy was doing his full duty, the reteran drow his son saide, and they talked of home. Later in the day Captain O'Donnell was taken to see the Maxims being fred at the rate of 500

shots à minute.
One of those ilitle things might have settled the battle of Gettyaberg," and Captain O'Donnell. "I envy my boy the conditions under which he is seriing conditions under which he is erri-lar bis country. The controls set faultary arrangements provided to: American soldiers in the field were be-youd the dreams of the boys in blue of Mother will be glad to know how well her boy is being taken care of by Uncle Sam."

The gray veterau messed with the rouths of the machine gun company and confessed to a growing desire to re-enlist.

"I'm strong enough, and health enough, but mother would never stand for it," he explained.

To Talk by Phone to Chicago.

"Hello, Chicago?' will be shouted by every member of the First Illinois brigade in Camp Wilson, Tex., and their voices will be heard by wires mothers and sweethearts in Chkaga This at least is the long distance tele electrical experts who are serving it the Hilmois national guero. Captain George E. Boyd of Company R, Second infantry, is sponsor of the plan. He is an official of a large electric company, and forty-seven members of his command are employees of that firm. Captain Boyd is certain that be can arrange for wholesale telephone their femilies in Chicago. The idea of placing the entire brigade and possibly other Illinois units here in connection

with, Chicago by telephone is now us

"Chiggers" Club In Southwest Chicago has its clubs of nitra exclusiveness, but "Camp Chiggers." where the First brigade is encamped at Leon Springs, has a club with takes the hard tack for exclusiveness It was known as the Chigger club and its membership is confined to client who have sustained at least third chigger bites during the present tout of duty. There are about twenty fire full fiedged members and about far more are on the "Rehing list." (2) tain Thomas Nolan of the Seventh No lment has been chosen president. Loss tenant Robert S. Givens of the Sexus regiment is chairman of the entertain ment committee. The duties of this committee are light, but active, as the are merely called upon to entertain the

Won't Let You Forget It.
"Is he a real friend?"

"I don't think so. He's alway, will ing to lend money to you if you get It but he isn't afraid to ask you to fer it back if you don't show any stars of ever coing to do so." Detroit Free

Looking Ahead. "Here's my I. O. U. for \$10."
"But you only borrowed \$5."
"Oh, that's all right! If I don't berow the difference by Lext weights

Probably.
*My barber told me a wonder(z) sta ry this morning."
"Illustrated with cuts, I presume

Et. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ming me!"—Puck.

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

ELECTING A PRESIDENT



N this election Zachary Taylor of Louisiana was op-posed by Lewis Case, Whig, of Michigan. The Democratic convention was beld at Hall-more, and the Whige met at Philindelphia. The vote was 103 to 127. Martin Van Buren ran again on the Free Soil ticket. The popular rote was: Taylor, 1,300,101; Cass. 1,220,544; Van Buren, 291,263. Millard Fillmore was chosen vice president that

In the election of 1852 Frank-In Pierce was the Democratic nominee and Winfield Scott the Whig condidate. The former was elected by a big majority in the electoral college, but by a scant popular plurality. Wilelected vice president that year.

(Watch for the election of Bu-chanan in 1856 in our next issue.)

HER HUSBAND'S OFFICE.

A Story For Wives Who Just Drop In During Business Hours.

"Will you librase," naka a secret sufferer, "write something about wives who make unexpected calls at their husbands' offices? I am not guilty of anything, but I think that even tho most innocent of men suffers acutely when his wife visits him at his office There is no way for me to make my wife understand this unless I appear boorish and brutal. Can't you say something about it? Many wives read your column."

Yes, friend, says the Cleveland Plato Dealer. We will put it in the form of general propositions, hoping thereby to step on no individual toes. We hold these facts to be proved:

That an husband ever wants his wife to call on him at his office during business hours, except upon his in-

That no wife can know how she upsets his routine, disorders the mental processes that go on during those hours and subjects herself to the gossip of his office mates.

That there is no easy way to make a wife see this.

We proceed from these truisms to a

few observations, A lovely creature breezes into her-husband's office just because she hap-pens to be passing. She says:

"Now, don't let me disturb you a min-ute—I know you are busy. Dearle, what good does that desk light do you at that angle? Don't you know you will min your eyes? What a mess your desk is in! Look at Mr. Officemate's-how neat It is! Well, just let me silek libs little package in your lower drawer and you

bring it home with you when you come. "Well, I must run along, for you're busy. Come out to the elevator with me, dear; I want to speak to you. Who is that disreputable looking man who is waiting in the outer office to see you? Why, it's a perfect disgrace to bave such callers!

"You luive an appointment with him? How can you make an appointment with such a creature? Well, goodby, dear. Get your shoes shined before you come home you look awfully sloppy." And if bushand protests against that call her eyes fill with innocent tears and she says:

"Why, I wasn't there five minutes. and you weren't working at anything

The Bethlehem Music Festival.

The Roch festival at Bethlehem is one of the most interesting events in musical production in this country. "Musically Bethlehem, Pa., is the most remarkable town or settlement in the United States." In 1789 Belldehem had an orchestm, probably the first in the United States. In 1991 the Bethlehem music festival was marked by the first performance in America of Bach's a complete Christmas oratorlo. Bethle compete Carrainas distrib. Define has been called "the American Oberammergiu" and "the American Balreuth." The music festival is held each year.—New York Times.

Trebizond and Polo. Pelo probably came to us indirectly from Treblzend, where the Kabakmeldan, or Pumpkin square, was the site of a medieval polo ground. game found great favor with the no-bles of Trebizond and was played on horseback, much in the same was as modern polo. It produced intense exottement among the spectators, rival-ing that of the hippodrome, possibly because it was dangerous as will as because it was dangerous as fashionable. Polo caused the death of one emperor of Trebizond-John I., who was killed by a fall from his orse.-Westminster Gazette.

Died Same Date, Not Same Day. While it is true that Cervantes and Shakespeare died on the same date, they did not die on the same day. Shakespeare died Tuesday, April 23, 1910; Cervantes died Saturday, April 26, 1910; Cervantes died Saturday, April 27, 1910; Cervantes died Saturday, April 28, 1910; Cervantes died Saturday, April 29, 1910; Cervante 23, 1616. The explanation lies in the difference between the calendars in use at that time in England and Spala. As at that time in Engand and Spala. As a matter of fact, Shakespeare outlived ... Cervantes by about ten days.-London ... Observet.

PENALTY OF A RIME.

Caustic Collingborne Paid For His Taunt at Richard III.

Did you ever hear of a spring poet who came to his death because of a rime? Doubtless many spring poets bave merited the same fate, but in our day justice tarries and the world suf-fers in silence. It was not thus when Bichard III.,

last of the Plantagenets, ruled Eng-land. In the main the people who did not agree with the Duke of Gloucester were wise enough to keep their opin-ions to themselves, but William Colling. borne thought to stretch poetle license to make it cover on attack on his majesty at a time when the murder of the two princes in the Tower ought to have taught prudence.

taught prudence.

The king was under the away of a bequifful and clever woman, Mrs.
Lovell, who was thought to dictale much or his policy, which was hopelessly bad. Now, Collingborne had rereasy, bath how, countgroups had re-course to the fact that the wolf dog was called a "lovel," and so he penned the famous rime, "The rat, the cat and lovel, our dog, rule all England under the hog." As a result, England was decidedly "on the hog." Did the rime escape the cagle eye

of Glouceater? Well, if it dkl it was not overlooked by the lady. That was a year before the famous battle of Hosworth, when the Earl of Elchmend came to the rescue of ble suffering people. Richard had put down Bucking-ham's rebellion, and all the traffice had paid the price with their heads, so another head more or less did not matter. Collingborne was aummoned into court, given a perfunctory trial and sent to the block. However, there is no evidence that he was punished for writing airocious poetry.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SAVING OLD MANUSCRIPTS.

How Valuable Papers Are Mended and Mounted For Preserving.

There are not fifty persons in the United States who are skilled in the preservation and repuiring of old man-uscripts. One of them, says the Uni-versity of Wisconsin Bulletin, may be found working on the third floor of the Wisconsin Historical library building at Madison, one of the six or seven inetitutions in the country that carry on

auch work scientifically.

About a generation or two ago a priest in the Vatican library at Rome originated and developed the process now in use in the taking care of old

The first thing done in the process of preserving the letters is to place them between wet newspapers under a weight and leave them for five or six hours. This removes the creases and the dirt. Then they are put between wood pulp boards and left twenty-four hours and then between blotters to complete the drying process. The next step is to repair the paper.

The paper of some of these letters is

so old when received that it falls to pieces if struck. This is strengthened by a layer of a sort of transpurent cloth, on both sides of the piece of paper. Other letters need mending along the edges with parchment paper. To cover holes a piece of paper is glued over the edges and is left larger than the hole until dry. It is then cut down to the proper size, and the edges are sandpapered until smooth. After all such repairs are made the letters are mounted on large white sheets and prepared for binding.

Bear Baiting.

In the time of Shakespeare theaters were often used for bear baiting as well as for the presentation of plays and in some cases were equipped with a stage which could be removed when the bear balting was to occur. The contemporary attitude toward this diversion is seen in this quotation; "It was a sport very pleasant to see the bear with his pink eyes learing after his enemies' approach." It is comfort-ing to reflect in these days that the killing of animals, at least as a form of public amusement, has greatly di-minished and in most countries bas disappeared.—Outlook.

What Impressed Her. Shortly after Will Crooks, the labor olocial to satilat and stay ball an hour! Of course I'll an English weekly, he took his little never come again. Are you ashamed of your wife?" and an english weekly, he took his little daughter to Westulnster. She was evidently awell at the splendors round her and maintained a profound and wondering slience all the time. Mr. Crooks was delighted to see her so much im-

pressed. "Well," said he to her at last, "what are you thinking so deeply about, dear?"

"I was thinking, daddy." auswered the little girl, 'that you're a big man in our kitchen but you aren't very much here."

Changed Meaning.
One of the liest examples of how to end letters incorrectly is that of a soldler who wrote home to his wife the following sentence without a single stop or comma:

"May heaven cherish and keep you from yours affectionately John Don."

Difference of Opinion. "I have nothing to live for," said

Slowpay at table.
"Well, you'll find out soon that you can't live here for nothing," snapped his landlady .- Philadelphia Ledger.

Slight Missporehension.

"Is your husband an altruist?"
"I don't think so," replied young
Mrs. Torkins, "and I almost hope no body asks him to join. Charley has so many uniforms now that I can hardly take care of them."-Washington Star.

Platinum In Colombia.

Platinum thrown away by early Span-

Ish explorery, insurant of its value, of-

ten is found in excavating foundations for new buildings in Colombia sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the e st of a building. Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

GRANT AND MARK TWAIN.

When the Humorist Took the Stump For the General,

The year 1880 was a presidential one Mark Twain was for General Garfield and made a number of remarkable speeches in his favor. General Grant rame to Hartford during the compalgo, and Mark Twain was chosen to make the address of welcome. Perhaps no puch address of welcome was ever made before. He began:
"I am among those deputed to wel-

come you to the sincere and cordial hospitalities of Hartford, the city of the historic and revered Charter Oak. of which most of the town is built." . He seemed to be at a loss what bo as next, and, leading over, prefeated to whisper to Grant. Then, as if be had been prompted by the great soldler, he attaightened up and poured out a fervid sulogy on Grant's victories, adding in an aside as he finished. It nearly forgot that part of my speech' to the roaring delight of his hearers.

while Grant himself grindy amiled.

Its then spoke of the general being now out of public employment of how grateful to him his country was, and how it stood ready to reward him "in now it stood want to reverse way."

Order that smiles more that one during the speech, and when this sentence came out at the end his composure broke up altogether, while the throng shouled approval. Clemens made another speech that night at the opera house—a speech long remembered in (Hartford as one of the great

A yery warm friendship had grown up between Mark Twoin and General Grant. A year earlier, on the famous soldier's return from his trip around the world, a great birtiday banquet had been given him in Clicago at which Mark Twain's speech had been the event of the evening. The colonel who long before had chased the young pilot soldier through the Missouri bot-toms had become his conquering hero. and Grant's admiration for America's foremost humorist was most hearly.-Aftert Bigelow Paine in St. Nicholas.

A "BIT" OF MONEY.

The Use of the Term to Designate Small Coin Is Yery Old.

There is more than one theory as to the origin of the term "two bits" and lis multiples of "four bits," etc., as ap-

But according to a writer in the New York Sun the use of the word "bit" in the sense of a small coin is very ancient. The "Colonial Records of Pennsylvania" aver that at a council beld at Philadelphia "ye 24th of the 8th month, 1683, under the presidency of 'Wm, Penn, Prop. and Gav.' "

ry in, Penn, Prop. and Gay?".

The Govr. telleth Ch. Pickering & Band. Buckley of their nhune to ye Governt in Quoning of Spanish Bitts and Boston money to the Great Darmage and abuse to ye Subjects thereof....

They contest they have put out some of these new bitts....

and in three other panel of the report. of sald council, the word "bift" occurs

But as a matter of fact for whole generations before that time a "lot" or "bitt" was as common a synonym for a small coin in the sings of thieves in England as were the variants "boung."
"bung" and "pung" for a purse. In
1607 Thomas Decker said in his "Jests

If they once know where the bung and

on 18—
And further back in 1592 Harman in his "Defence of Concretching" said: Some would venture all the byte in their bung at dice.

What the real origin of the slangy "bit" is does not appear to be known, but it seems plausible that it is nothing more than the common every day "bit" in the sense of something small,

Not So Easy as It Seemed.

Twelve persons decided to lunch to gether every day and spreed not to sit twice in the same order. One of the number, a mathemátician, surprised his associates by informing them that their decision meant that one and onethird million years must chapse before they would again be scated in the original order. Two men can sit to rether only in two different ways, three In six ways, four in twenty-four, five In 120, six in 720, seven in 5.040, eight in 40.320, nine in 362,888, ten in 3,628. 800, eleven in 39.916.80) and twelve in 479.100,600.—Buch für Alle.

Cost of Discovering America. The discovery of America cost a lit-tle more than \$7.000, at least so say some documents that were found in the archives of Genot. These documents give the value of Columbus' fleet as \$3.000. The great admiral was paid a salary of \$300 a year, the two captales who accompanded blin received a sal-ary of \$200 each, and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month each. American Boy.

Her First Day In Church The two trustees in the church took up the collection in the middle aisie. then began in front again and worked

the side aisles.
"I should think," whispered the small virt to her father, "they would have four waiters, one for each siste."-Newark News.

What one needs to cultivate is a

tenucity of purpose that will not quali-nor turn aside, a courage that in emergencies dams to separate from the crowd, that never recognizes defeat.

One Way to View It. " Distance lends enchantment to the view,' some prot snys."
'That's right. At any rate it's easier

te admire a girl when she's well off."-Boston Transcript. New York footpad victim laughed too soon to think he had no money.

John D. laughed right out in Cleveland church and congregation joined blm, when preacher sold joke of young men who marry thinking "she is hiso, only to find that he's hern."

Robbers took every stitch of clothes

be were and beat him besides,

A Boost For Barley.
"Barley is strangely neglected by the cook of today," says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. "As it contains more starch and sugar and less gluten than wheat, it might well take the place of the polate on our ta-

ples and this with benefit to purse and besitis "One cup of barley will swell to five times its original size when cooked. and its uses are wonderfully varied.

hAs a breakfast dish with sugar and cream it is rich and satisfying; for dinner, as a garnish for meat or with rich meat gravy, it makes a savery entree; at tea time cold steamed barley cut in alices and browned in hot builter then served with maple strup, is deli-

"Combined with dried or fresh fruits it makes as wholesome desserts as rice. Indeed, there is no way in which rice may be prepared in which barley cau-not be cooked with just as good re-suits. Barley requires a long time to conk properly, but now we have the cereal cooker and the fireless cooker and with them the opportunity to have the perfect cereal."

Queer Use For Cordita. Bome years ago Lord Haldane star-tied the bonse of commons when replying to a remark made by another member as to the danger attached to the use of cordite by saying that he himself possessed a walking stick made of cordito which he sometimes brought down to the house and left in the cloakroom. An uneasy look stole over the faces of the members present, but in a Scientific and highly technical speech his lordship explained that cordite was a perfectly innocent substance until brought into contact with dangerous ailles, and without certain ingredients necessary to convert it into an explosive it might be handled with Impunity. At the same time it was noticed that Lord Haldane's stick was given a wide berth when it was seen in

Japanese Translations. A writer in a Tokyo journal reports the struggles of Japanese writers to translate English Idioms into their own We cite several of these
"We put our heads together" (We collided). "He could not find it for the life of him" (He could not discover it till his death). "He is a great less to his country" (He is a great calamity to his country). "He hung his head for shame" (He committed suickle by strangulation). "He takes things eas-by" (He is a deft thief). "She sat over a cup of les" (She sat upon a teacup). "I shudder at the bare idea" (I shudder to think that the man is naked). "The bare idea" is ovidently translated into "the idea of bareness." "Spare me five minutes" (Spare my life-only for fire minutes).

Horses In the Time of Hamer.

The horses used in Homer's time were war horses. The warriors were drawn in charlots. The art of riding was known, but it is alluded to as something unusual. Ulysses at the time of his shipwreck "hestrode a plank, like a horseman on a big steed." There are reasons for believing that the practice of riding was much later than that of driving, and the myth of the centuur, where, according to Shakespeare, "man is incorpsed and demina-tured with the Least." probably origi-nated at an early period when the appearance of a man on horseback was a novel sight.

Too Costly.

At one of the Boston theaters recent-15 there was shown on the screen a pleture of a stock exchange. The brokers were hurrying about, pushing, waving their arms, gestlemating and to the unfultiated acting like a lot of insane men. Two young ladies in the balcony watched them with breathless interest for some time, then one asked: "Why in the world don't they sit down and rest once in awhile?"

"My dear," was the enlightening an wer, "don't you know that a seat in the Stock Exchange costs thousands of dollars?"-Harper's Magazine.

The joys as well as the hundens of life are pretty evenly divided between the sexes after all, and probably a little girl derives as much innocent pleasure from being a flower girl at a wedding as a little boy does from going to school with a live garter snake in his trousers tocket.--Ohio State Journal

The Man Behind the Message. The value of a thing depends largely upon who says it. Words may be bull lets, but character must be the powder at the back of them to give them pro jeclife force. The tann behind the mes sage is as important as the man behind the gun.

He Told Her.

"What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the moon in place and prevents it from falling?" asked Araminta. "I think it must be the beams." re plied Charlie softly.

Keepe Him Busy.

The Skeptical Aunt-What does be to, Dolly, for a living? Dolly igreatly surprised)-Why, auntie, he does not have time to earn a living while we ire engaged!

Unusual.

"He's different to most mer anyhow." In what way?"

'He even knows all the words in the econd verse of 'America.' "-Detroit Free Press.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; it depends clicily on two words-industry and fragality.-Franklin

More Noticeable. The more rare a man's qualities are

the more he will be found fault with. Dust on a diamond is always more nodecable than dust on a brik.-Josh Bil-

The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way toward the raine of the thing liself.—Seneca.

A RECORD VOYAGE

When the Savannah Crossed the Atlantic to England.

CAUSED A REAL SENSATION.

the Was the First Steamship to Dark the Hazardous Trip, and This Exhibition of Yankee Ingenuity Aroused the Wonder of All Europe.

The honor of first navigating the es with a steamer belongs to on American, Colonel John Stevens of New Tork. Transatiantic steam navigation was long discussed before any one combining sufficient skill with courage and a spirit of adventure made the bold attensot The London Times in its issue of

May 11, 1810, thus announced the expected event: "Great Experiment.-A new steam vessel of 800 tons has been built in New York for the express purplace of carrying passengers across the Atlantic. 'She is to come to Liverpist direct.' dtrect."

On the very day that this brist notice appeared the vessel referred to was visited by the president; of the United States and sulf and made a short trial trip previous to her depar-ture on the hazardous voyage.

This steamer, named the Savannals, the first that crossed any of the occase, was built at the city of New York by Prancis Ficket for Daniel Dodd. She was launched on the 23d of August, 1818. She could carry only seventyfive tons of coal and twenty-five cords of wood. The Savannah sailed from the city of Savannah, Ga., on the 25th of May, 1819, bound for St. Petersburg, via Liverpool. She reached the latter port on the 20th of June, having used steam eighteen days out of the twentytix, and thus demonstrated the feasibility of transatlantic steam navigation. As the Savannah approached Capa

Clear, on the southern coast of Ireland, and smoke was seen to issue from her. it was at first supposed that a sailing respet was on fire, and one of the king a cutters was dispatched to her relief. But great was their wonder at their installity, with all sail in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter the engine was stopped and the surprise of her crow at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiodity to see the singular Yankee craft, can be castly imagined. They asked permission to go on board and were much gratified by the inspec-tion of this "naval novelty." Upon approaching Liverpool hundreds of pecthe came off in bonts to see the Savannab. On approaching the city the ship-ping piers and roofs of houses were throughd with persons cheering the adnoblemen and merchants from Lan-don came down to visit the boot and were very curious to ascertain her speed, destination and other particu-

During the sojourn of the Savannah at Liverpool the British public regarded the boat with suspicion, and the newspapers of the day suggested the iden that, "this steam operation may be in some manner connected with the ambitious views of the United States." One journal, recalling the fact that Jerome Bonnparte had offered a large feward to any one who would succred in rescaing his brother Napoleon from St. Releva, surmised that the Savannah had this undertaking in

The Envannah remained twenty-five days at Liverpool and sailed for fit. Peterstory on July 23, "getting under way with steam" and "a large fleet of ressels in company." The boat touched en route at Copenhagen, where it exholm, where she was visited by tho royal family.

On the 5th of September the steamer left Stockholm. On the 9th she reached Kronson having used steam the whole passing, and a few days later reached St. Petershurg.

Here the vessel was visited by the truther test high control Manager.

Russian ford high admiral, Marcus do Traves, and other distinguished miliber superior qualities by a trin to Krunstadt. The Savannah remained at St. Petersburg until Oct. 10 and then set sail on her homeward voyage "in com-She arrived at Savannah on Tuesday, Nov. 30. and shortly afterward was

taken to the pavy yard at Washington. The autsequent history of the Savan anh can be told in a few words. On account of the great fire in Savannah her owners were compelled to sell her, and she was purchased to run as a packet between that city and New York, whither she was bound when she was tost on the south side of Long Island.— Philadelphia Press.

Securing a Prisoner. sheriff, sunoyed by the crowd which follows when a prisoner is taken along a public thoroughfure handcuffed to a policeman, devised a simple way of handcumng a prisoner so that he can be taken through a crowd without every one being aware that he is really in shackles. Instead of locking the prisoner to the officer, the prisoner is bandcuffed to a heavily laden suitcase, which he is required to carry. The suitcase is filled with bricks and weighs from twenty to fifty pounds. making escape very difficult.—Detroit Free Press.

He is sometimes sinve who should be naster and sometimes master who should be slave.--Cleero.

In addition to its pearl oysiers the waters of Lower California yield anonges, tortoises, sperm and gray back whales, while in the bayous and river mouths of the east coast many alligators are to be found.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Historical and Genealogical.

Motes and Queries.

in sending matter to this department the following rules must be stabultely observed it. Names and dates must be clearly write sen. 3. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries are noneside of the paper only. 5. In someting gueries six space in one side of the paper only. 5. In someting puries six signs of the date of the paper; and noneber of the query and the signsture. 4. Letters & deressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped on relopes, accompanied by the number of the gasty and its signature.

Direct all communications to Mins E. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Rooms, Newport Historical Rooms.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

SUTES.

Reminiscences of Newport by Dr. Henry E. Turner, 1892. Manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. Continued.

Henry E. Turner, 1892. Manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. Continued.

The second house below Mr. Taylor's shop had been, previously to my recollection, and during the principal part of his active life, the residence of George Gibbs, Esq., the senior partner of the firm of Gibbs and Channing, who were the leading merchants of this town, in the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present, and with them the predominant prestige and importance of Newport, as a commercial centre, culminated. This house, so far back as tradition extends, was the mansion of Samuel Cranston who was Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island from 1700 to 1729. I have no recollection of who occupied it in my early life, but I am informed, by my friend, Mr. Swan, that the tenant was Copt. John Vars who was one of the old time New York Packet masters, afterwards well known as the landlord of the United States Hotel, or Townsend's Coffee House, after Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, after Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, after Mr. Townsend's I recall the Gibbs House to mind as a long large house of very respectable pretensions, according to the standard likely to have prevailed as far back as 1700. It was without ornamental finish, having a gambrel, roof, and standard likely to have prevailed as far back as 1700. It was without ornamental finish, having a gambrel, roof, and standard likely to have prevailed as far back as 1700. It was without ornamental finish, having a gambrel, roof, and very materially altered and enlarged, possibly moved back a few feet and a colonnade row. Mr. Hammond had his painting establishment as well as his residence in it until it was nown as Colonnade row. Mr. Hammond had his painting establishment as well as rookery and glass store in. Colonnade row, shortly after Mr. Hammond's improvement and Dr. T. W. Wood had a rousic store for some years in the Southend.

Next this was the Langley house, now owned by Amoo Parmenter, Esq.

music store for some years in the South end.

Next this was the Langley house, now owned by Amoo Parmenter, Eaq. and in which his brother Henry Parmenter, Eaq. and himself for many years kept a dry goods ature and in which is now the office of Wr. J. Swinburne, Eaq. and the store of Mr. Robert C. Ebba. This, before my recollection had been the residence and place of husiness of William Langley Eag. who was one of the substantial merchants of his day. His son, George Langley lived in the house in my hop-hood and being afflicted with a mild and implicative form of insanity was one of the most familiar objects to be seen on thouse Streat seitom failing to address every porson who passed in a chippery and pleasant tone. George Langley had a son layed Langley who was afflicted in a similar manner to his faither.

Having brought my reminiscences of last pear flown to the foot of the Parade. I now take leave to revert to the cost side of Thomes Street resuming

the cast side of Thames Street resuming my notes from that Point.

The house on the South corner new removed to Bridge Street was when my reculierion of it began in 1867, the residence of Poetar Berjamin Weite Case and the store on the corner was occupied as a property by Wilbur Ecop. Esq. who was the eldest son of Elder Michael Ecop. of the first Esphiet Courci and social-lew of Hon. Asher Eobhins whose doughter he had married. Limiter Case was a man of a good dear of energy who had a large and dear of energy who had a large and dear of energy who had a large and incretive practice for many years. His enterprising spirit prompted him to several appendixers accounters which were more or less successful and he left an estate of respectable proportions for several specimizars accentures which were more or less successful and he left an estate of respeciable proportions for those days. One of his schemes was the development of a coal mine in Portsmouth about a mile from the Stone bridge on the East Mein Road. Whether or not this was profubble it was sheadoned after a time and the work never resumed presumably because of prospective disaster. Dr. Case subsequently purchased an estate on the corner of Washington Street and Long Wharf on which was a large old brilding of rather unsavory reputation, long known as the Bull Bay which he fitted up at large expense with the idea of making it is fashionable steambast break it being very near the landing of the New York Steamboats which landed every day on their passage to and from Providence. Fall River as a place of importance being then in embryto, a little value of perhaps a thousand inhabitants more or less. The hotel was upsued in order the auspices of an inividual at the name of Tracideus Manchoster as landered that it failed to attract any gentee, business and after a very few years ran down and became the goorast aut of a specimen of a tenemany other than a diseasures exp riment on the part of the Doctor. on the part of the Docser.

(To be continued)

Queries

2553. THE STATE AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF Reference — who married Henry Tollingheat, Aug. 13, 1784; What is the birth and death date of this Palagraf. Languist 12: 18. Reheard I would also like the date of birth of Henry Tillinghast. -S. T. H.

S670. SOUTHWICK—Mary Southwick married William West in Newport, R. I. I would like to learn the ancestry of both and the date of marriage.—G. U.

Smith marry in Newport, Nav., 17, 13 I will be grateful for any information I

regarding this Sarah Smith, particularly as to her marriage.—H. T. R.

8673. MALLING—James Malling and Mary Burroughs were married in Newport, by Rev. John Callender, Jr. When were they married and what are the dates of their deaths?—S. N. A.

8674. Nichols-Richard Nichols married in Newport, R. I., Nov. 16, ..., Susanna Bashell. I would like to learn the ancestry of both, their marriage, birth and death dates, or any information regarding them. - E. L. C.

PHILLIPS.

Any person interested in the Geneal-ogy of the Phillips family in Rhode Isl-and please communicate with II. B. Phillips, 16 California St., San Fran-cisco, California.

My Auto, 'Tis of Thee,

My nuto, 'tis of thee, My nuto, ties thee, Short cut to poverty, Of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough, On you two years ago; And now you refuse to go, Or wen't or cun't.

Through town and countryside, You were my Joy and pride, A happy day. I loved thy gaudy hue, The nice white tires so new, But now you're down and through, in overy way.

To thee, old rattlebox, Came many bumps and knocks, Came many dumps and knows,
For thee I grieve.
Badly thy top is torn,
Frayed are thy seats and worn,
A whooping cough affects thy horn,
I do believe.

Thy perfume swells the breeze, While good folks choke and succee, As we pass by.
I paid for thes a price,
Would buy a mansion twice,
Now all sic yelling "ice,"
I wonder why.

Thy motor has the grip,
Thy spark-plug has the pip,
And woe is thine.
I, too, have suffered chills,
Ague and kindred ills,
Endeavoring to pay my bills,
Since they wert mine.

Goné is my bank roll now,
No more would choke a cow,
As once before.
Yet if I had the mon',
So belo me John, amen,
I'd buy a car again,
And speed some more.

The found but for alleged breach of promise to marry brought in the superior court in Boston in 1906 by Filzabeth Bandley against Joseph FV Flummer bas been dismissed because of co action for two years preceding April 1 last.

The newly appointed lederal farm can board will meet at Concord, N. Me., and going from Concord to Sprincheld, Mass., and Hartford. Hearings will be held in the four ritles on the question of where the thrm loan bank for New England hould be located.

Protate Court of the Town of New } Shoreham, R. L. August 18h, 1916. } Estate of Halsey C. Littlefield

Shoreham, R. I., August Ma, 1906.]
Estate of Halsey C. Littlefield

MART C. LITTLEFIELD, Executive of
Halse is will accide the min to of Halsey C.
Hittlefield, little of faid wis Shoreham, deceased, greenal, Let all those representing
the minimum of the state of said decorated in
the minimum of the data which had demined owed, the expenses of his funeral, and
of seppenting his family, and satting his estate secondary to law; that said decared at
the time of his death, was related and possensed of a certain tract or parcel of land tograther with dwelling boxes and other buildtraps thereon, situate in the southeast part of
said New Eborrham and bounded as follows:
—Northerly on a driftway for 100 feet, Eastedy for Zw feet on the inglaws, Southerly
for IX feet on land of Philip Simons and
Westerly for Zw feet on issued of Charles L.
Littlefield, it being the same premise coutry set os sid it has been to the apparent deed
said day second in the Land Evidence
Record of the representing that, by a sale of
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His chair notice thereof re published to Gaps, outers week, in the Newbort Mercury, and to Ell-Walth P. Clank.

Protate Court of Town of New Elorebain, R. I., August 7th, 1916.

Etaits of Joseph H. Whits.

PEUCLEPT for willing its made by Edward R. B. Dodge and Ralph E. Dodge, helies at law of Joseph H. Willis, jane of said New Horeham, deceased, intellate, that said Ralph E. Dodge on said New Bhoreham, or some other suitable person, inay be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said sequent is received and referred to that 6th day of Soplember, 1916, at 2 octock p. m., at the Protate Court Room, in said New Interesting for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof the published for fourteen days, once a week, in the New John Mercony.

Eleward P. Champlin, Cierk.

"Meet me at Barney's."

We ratify promises by performances You'll find our pianos as good in the home as they are in the salesroom. Besides in buying here you get a selection from the best line of pianos ever represented by one house, and from a stock that is unrivaled in size in this territory. The easiest of monthly payments to responsible par-

BARNEY'S Music Store

140 Thames Street

NEWPORT BEACH

Starting Monday, July 3 DANCING

AFTERNOON Admission 10c.

EVENINGS Admission, Ladies 15c. Gentlemen 25c Music by Newport Banjo Band.

SHORE DINNER daily from Noon until 8 o'clock.

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Incorporated 1819.

July 16, 1915. July 14, 1916.

Deposits \$9,836,121.19 \$10,318,469.29

Surplus \$901,284.59

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TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM.

Sale of Real Estate

ADMINISTRATOR

DY VIRTUE and In Execution of the air thority to me vives in a certain decree, entered to the extent of the town of New State of the the number of the town of New State of the town of New State of the town of New State of the town of th

Probate Court of the Town of New t Shorebam, R. L. August 7 h. 1915. I Estate of William H. Johnson.

Estate of William H. Johnson.

IDWARDS. PAYNE. Administrator on the estate of William H. Johnson, late of Mid New Shortbarn, deceased, presents his first and fasti document, or altowance, and the same is recrised and referred to the bith day of Sevicently. Mid at 20 clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shortbarn, for constitution, and it is softened that notice thereofte publiched for fortieen days, once a week, in the New york Mercury.

**YDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Sildar Cierk.

Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI

DENCE PLANTATIONS.

DENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Sc. Sheriff & Office, Newport, P. L., June 1st, A. D. 1916. By VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number of Self-sued out of the District Court of the Istaliated District of Rhode Island within and for the Courty of Newport, on the twenty find day of April A. D. 1916, and reignishe to the said Court July 18th A. D. 1916, and reignishe to the said Court July 18th A. D. 1916, and promise to the said Court July 18th A. D. 1916, and individual read of the Court of the North of the Secretary of the A. D. 1916, and the July 18th A. J. 1916, and July 18th A. J. 19th A. J. 1916, and July 18th A. J. 1916, and July 18th A. J. 1916

the same may be bounded or described.

Notice is nearly given that I will sell the said larged on leaf extage at a Public Ancion to be held in the Sherid's Office in said toing of Newport or the 4th day of September, A. D. 1916, attains a delock mounter the sate faction of gald execution, delock mounter the sate faction of gald execution, dely linerest on the same. of said execution of said said and control of said, our own feet and an expenses, if suit clear, FRANK P. KING Lypoty Sheritt. ett, interest on the same, on fees and all contingent

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE,

AN ORDINANCE in Amendment of Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of the Clip of Newport. Relating to Ruisances.

ler 25 of the Ordinances of the City of Newport. Relating to Nuisances.

It is ordained by the Roperentative Council of the City of Newport as followed:
Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of the City of Newport is necessary and the City of Newport is necessary to the City of Newport of Newport is necessary to the City of Newport of Newport is necessary to the City of Newport of

nution exercited probling the terminal involved in water-tight, sorreited treephotes but decreable to the Section 22.—When the duty of completions Section 23.—When the duty of completions with the provisions of section 21 of this continuous statile induced upon the union of any promises, statile, into open area, it shall be the duty of the agent of the owner in said owner in the city of the gent of the owner in said owner in the city of the agent of the purpose of the duty of the agent of the owner in said owner in the city of the agent of the purpose of this trelinance, any person receiving or only the said premises or affected agent or excluding the exemptory of the agent of the company of the city of the agent of the company of the city of the agent of the said premises in any immer a superest, shall be deemed to be the agent of the said (a) to be said (b) and (b) and (c) and (c

AN ACT in Amendment and in Addition

to Chapter 11 of an Ordinance Comprising the Revised Ordinances of the City of Newport. It is ordered by the Representative Council of the City of Newport As follows:

Section 1.; Chapter if of an ordinance com-prising the revised ordinances of the City of Newport is hereby amended so as to rend as

prising the revised ordinances of the Gly of Kewport is hereby antended so as to rend as follows:
"See 41. Until November 1st. 1914 (Sundays excepted) and from May 1st to November 1st (Sundays excepted) in each year thereafter, between the hours of Pa. and 8 p.m. all vehicles travelling on Thamas Street between Touro Street and Pelham Street hall travel only to a Southerly direction and all vehicles travelling on Byring Street only to a Northerly direction."
"See 42. Is tween the dates and hours above specified, all vehicles when singpling on said street shall trave only to the date and hours on said street shall stop a longistic of sufficients only to the date of the street shall have only to the date of the street shall have only to the date of the street is all to the curbatone and shall have only to the date of the street in the street is all the street in the street

situred to travel; but may stop on either side of the street."

"S. c. 43. Every driver and person to charge or control of a borse or vehicle shall obey and cause these regulations to be obeyed, who ever violates any of the provisions of the aforegoing regulations shall be punished by after not less than five dillars from more than twenty dollars for each offense."

"See 4. The provisions of Sections 41, 42, and 4 chall not apply to the FIRE. STREET OR POLICE DECARMILEN, AMBULANCES OR UNITED STAYES MAIL VEHICLES.

CES OR UNITED CLASSES STATES OF CLESS SEC. 43. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

(Passed Aug. 1, 1916)
A true copy. Attest
City City.

Clesses City. N. > ULLERTON.
City. City.

AN ORDINANCE in Amendment of an

Ordinance appropriating the Revenues of the City of Newport for the Municipal Year 1916.

nicipal Year 1916.

It is ordained by the Representative Council of the City of Newport, as follows:
Section 1. That part of the Ordinance appropriating the resource of the City of Newport for the municipal year 1916 which provides for the building of Public Comfort Stations is hereby annuaded so as to read an follows: "Public Comfort Station, Morton Fublic Comfort Station, Morton Fublic Comfort Station, Morton Fublic Comfort Station, Battery Purk \$500."
Sec. Z. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

(Passed Aug. 4, 1916.)

A true copy: Attest—
E. N. FULERTON.

E. 134w City Clerk.

Newport Sanitary Protection Association

Incorporated 1879.

For the Arrest and Prevention of Disease.

Private House Inspection \$5. Annual Membership \$2.

Anomal Number of the Control of Anomal Number of the Marier analysis of wells and clateras. It The public as er supply is carrel far by the Scard of Idealth.

Mr. J. J. Van Alen, "real lent; Dr. D. P. A. Alacoby, secretary; Dr. Mary E. Rathatin, Treasurer; Mr. Lloyd, M. Mayer, Extensive Officer, Mr. Bobert Frame Harmerly with Colonel Warting), Inspection Engineer. Tel. Va. Mr. James S. Gord, Analysis, for farsher indirectation and far hose inspection in a leminate to the executive officer of a Washington street. Very general acceptance of membershap even if more that it spection is not required with greatly with the Association in the protection of the city.

Telephone S.U.

Probete Court of the City of Security August 11th 1815. Estate of |Ja A Banten,

Estate of Da A Branen,

DE-TITION to willing to make to redicate Johnson, of self Newporth, praying for tennous therein states, that the to solve offer statistic person, may be approximately quarties of the person need selate of Liu A. Bakeen, a re-soon of this region and read Newport, but he approximate and interest to the testing self that the person accessed an irritaries to the testing self that the person accessed an irritaries to the testing self that the person accessed an irritaries and the testing self that the person of the testing self that the person of the person of the person of the testing citation having been served as to, ling to the DINCAN A. HAZARIS.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE,
Support, July End, 186
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To the Heart of Lefsurciana where woods one cool, Missing atturing, vacations ideal, ite.

tween New York City (with Atbany and Troy the gateways I she George The Aditiondacks

take Champials the North and West The logical ratife is "The Luzze rlons Way"

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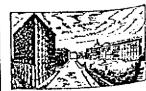
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